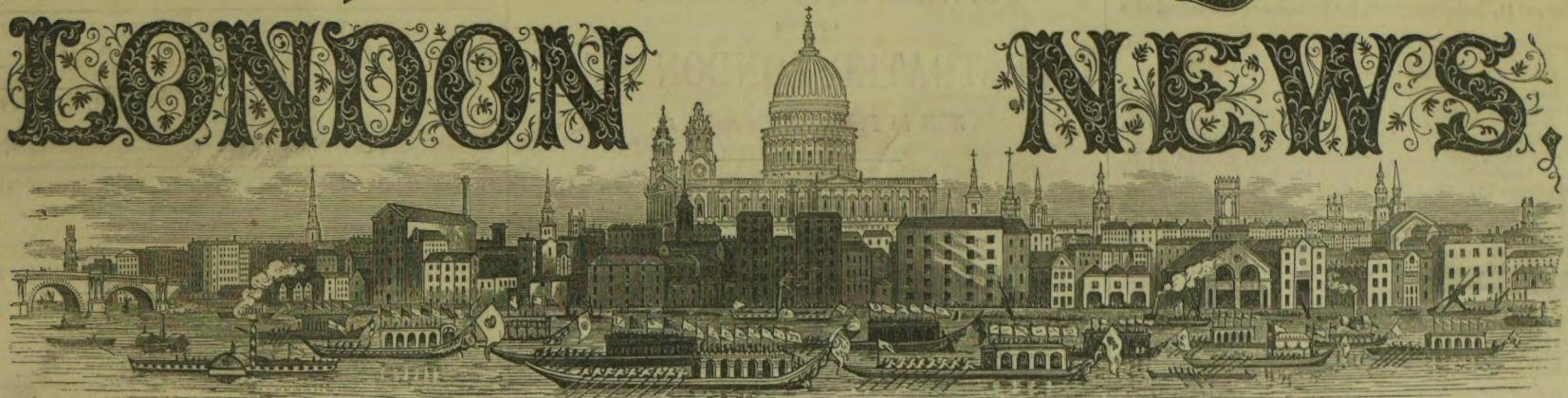


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

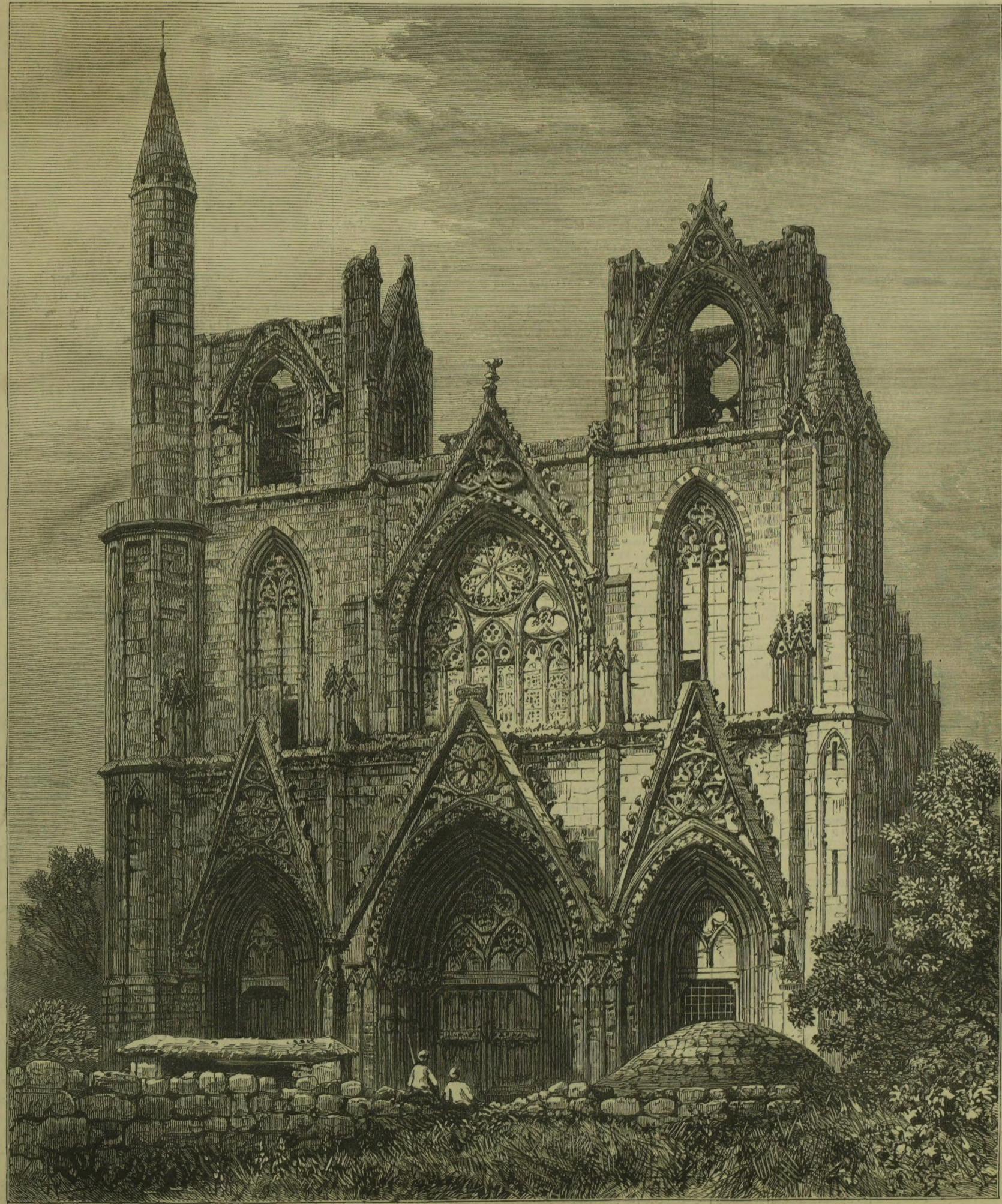


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2055.—VOL. LXXIII.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1878.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By POST, 6½D.



WEST FRONT OF THE CATHEDRAL OF FAMAGUSTA, CYPRUS.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at Kirkby, near Liverpool, the wife of Edgar W. Bacon, of a daughter.

On the 8th inst., at 11, Berkeley-square, the Countess of Clarendon, of a daughter.

On the 12th inst., at East Cowes, the Hon. Mrs. Foley Vereker, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., in Lambeth Palace Chapel, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of Dover and Canon W. F. Erskine Knollys, the Rev. Randall T. Davidson, M.A., the Archbishop's Domestic Chaplain, to Edith Murdoch Tait, second daughter of the Archbishop.

On the 8th inst., at Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, Captain E. M. Lomax, R.E., to Laura Frances, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer.

On Sept. 24, at St. Saviour's Cathedral, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Maritzburg, assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean of Maritzburg, J. J. Joscelyn Seaton, Esq., eldest son of Joseph Seaton, M.D., Halliford House, Sunbury, Middlesex, to Charlotte, widow of George Jackson, Esq., of Greenwood Park, Victoria County, Natal.

DEATHS.

Robert Conway Hickson, Esq., J.P., of Fermoy, in the county of Kilkenny, aged 66.

On the 5th inst., at Glyn-Dderwen, near Swansea, Caroline, widow of the late Captain Arthur Webber, 47th Regiment.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 23.

SUNDAY, Nov. 17.

Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity. Morning Lessons: Dan. vi.; Heb. x. 19. Evening Lessons: Dan. viii. 9 or xii.; John v. 24. Moon's last quarter, 5.58 p.m. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Plumptre; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. J. E. Cross, Vicar of Appleby. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. Rev. Bradford Jones, Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Frothero. Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader. St. James's, 10 a.m. and noon.

MONDAY, Nov. 18.

Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, 8 p.m. (Special general meeting for alteration in Bye-laws.) Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m. Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m. Gresham Lectures (four days), 6 p.m. (Dr. H. Wyld on Music). Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m. Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (opening address by Mr. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., the President). Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Professor Owen on Chambered Cells of Cephalopods; Sir Victor Brooke on the Cervidae, and on the Gazelle).

TUESDAY, Nov. 19.

Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (discussion on the Avonmouth Dock, Belfast Harbour, and Whitehaven Harbour and Dock Works). Royal Normal College for the Blind, Grand Orchestral Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. St. George's Hall, 4 p.m. (Mr. Algernon Foggo; studies of great authors—Shakespeare's Julius Caesar). Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. Frederick Young on England and her Productions at the Paris Exhibition, discussion to be opened by the Duke of Manchester).

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20.

St. Edmund, the King and Martyr. King's College, 6 p.m. (Mr. G. C. Warren Ancient History—Greece). Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. Rev. T. A. Preston on Phenomenal Observations for 1878; Rev. F. W. Stow on Up-Bank Thaws; and Captain H. Toyne on some Thermometric Observations). Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Professor P. M. Duncan on the Upper Greensand Coral Fauna of Haldon, Devonshire; papers by Mr. J. W. Davis and Mr. C. E. Austin).

THURSDAY, Nov. 21.

The Princess Royal of England and Princess Imperial of Germany born, 1840. St. Paul's Cathedral, noon, Bishop Cauglton's Confirmation. Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Light for Picture Galleries, &c.). Numismatic Society, 7 p.m. College of Preceptors, 7 p.m. (Mr. J. G. Fitch on Practical Teaching—English Language and Literature). Meteorological Society (at Civil Engineers' Institution), Lecture, 8 p.m. (Rev. William Clement Ley on Clouds and Weather Signs).

FRIDAY, Nov. 22.

Institute of Chemistry, conference, 1 p.m. (Discussion on Trade Certificates). City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy—Private Property). Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 23.

Physical Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. C. Boys on a Condenser of Variable Capacity). Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 10' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERM.		WIND.		Movement in Miles, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	
Nov. 6	29.524	41.3	30.1	87	8	44.1	36.3	N.W.	265 0'000
7	29.741	40.0	32.6	77	3	46.2	34.0	N.W.	190 0'100
8	29.436	39.7	35.6	87	10	44.5	32.6	S.W. N.W. N.W.	369 0'090
9	30.147	38.7	31.4	77	4	43.8	33.5	N.W. N.W. N.W.	224 0'090
10	29.296	46.1	44.4	94	9	51.0	38.8	SSW. S.W.	604 0'340
11	29.490	41.1	36.2	85	6	44.7	38.0	W. S.W.	283 0'005
12	29.408	35.7	28.8	78	9	38.4	32.5	W. S.W.	177 0'000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.523 29.712 29.325 29.152 29.442 29.513 29.420
Temperature of Air .. 41.3 40.0 32.6 37.7 46.2 34.0 36.3
Temperature of Evaporation .. 38.1 38.7 31.4 37.7 43.8 33.5 36.3
Direction of Wind .. N.W. N.W. N.W. N.W. N.W. N.W. N.W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 23.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Will be Published December 11.

A LARGE COLOURED ENGRAVING

WILL BE GIVEN WITH IT, ENTITLED

"PUSS IN BOOTS,"

from a Picture Painted Specially for this Christmas Number

By JOHN E. MILLAIS, R.A.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

The Vicar's Daughter. By G. D. Leslie, R.A. The Finishing Touch. By H. S. Marks, A.R.A. Follow the Drum. By G. A. Storey, A.R.A. The Fairies' Favourite. By J. A. Fitzgerald. My Lady's Carriage Stops the Way. By A. Hunt. On Christmas Day in the Morning. By Miss M. E. Edwards. Our Noble Ancestor. By F. Dadd. An Evil Omen. By S. Read. Dancing was Dancing in those Days. By F. Barnard. Lucky Dog! By Percy Macquoid. Young Faces and Old Fashions. By M. W. Ridley. Mr. Quiverfull's Christmas Box. By A. Hunt. Thankfully Received. By C. Gregory. The Mistletoe Bough. By A. E. Emslie. Where the Deed was Done. By Mason Jackson.

And a Page of Pictorial Charades.

This Christmas Number will contain

A TALE BY MRS. J. H. RIDDELL, Authoress of "George Geith," &c., ENTITLED

"MICHAEL GARGRAVE'S HARVEST;" Sketches and Verses by F. C. Burnand and others.

The whole, comprising Two Sheets and a Quarter, will be inclosed in a Coloured Wrapper, and published apart from the ordinary issue.

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Through the post in the United Kingdom, 3d. extra.

OFFICE: 198, STRAND, W.C.

NOW PUBLISHING,
PRICE ONE SHILLING (INLAND POSTAGE, 2½D.),

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

FOR

1879.

CONTAINING

TWELVE COLOURED PICTURES,

PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS,

FROM ORIGINALS BY EMINENT ARTISTS

TWELVE SKETCHES ILLUSTRATING THE SEASONS, AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;

TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA, WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers, Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1878; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mahomedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-three years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be far by the cheapest Almanack ever published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK is inclosed in an elegant cover, printed in colours by the same process as the COLOURED PLATES, and forms a useful and pleasing ornament to the drawing-room table.

The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and News-vendors.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Entire charge of performances—New Comic Ballet, Comedy, Melodrama—TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, NOV. 16, and every Evening, at 6.30, a New Comic Ballet, entitled THE PLANTATION, by the celebrated Louis Family and the Co. de Ballet. At 7.30, Coleman's Comedy (compressed into three acts). THE JEALOUS WIFE—Mrs. Oakley, Mrs. Hermann Vezin; Mr. Oakley, Mr. J. C. Cowper; Major Oakley, Mr. John Ryder. At 8.30, BELPHEGOR—Mr. Charles Dillon in his celebrated character of the Mountebank; Madeline, Miss Wallis; supported by Messrs. J. C. Cowper, S. Callahan, H. Jeuner, C. Allerton, O. Tritton, H. Hamilton, Howard Russell; Misses Hudspeth, Lonsdale, Bellview; Miss D'Arcy, &c. Doors open at 6.30, commence at 6.50. Prices from 6d. to Four Guineas. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Treasurer, Mr. James Guiver. Box-Office open Ten till Five daily.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS. EVERY EVENING at 7.30. A New Play, entitled A REPUBLICAN MARRIAGE, will be produced on SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 16, at Two o'clock.

HAMILTON'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Holborn, Lessee, Mr. Harry H. Hamilton.—The Season commences THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, with HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS TO AMERICA, given by Jest and Song, and Grand Pantomime of PASSING EVENTS, with Grand Costumes and Scenery by the most eminent Artists. Starting, Mechanical Changes and Effects. Songs and Ballads by Miss Beaumont, Mrs. Haigh, Mr. C. Heywood, and Mr. Winter Haigh. Negro Plantation Sketches by Messrs. M'Kee, Diamond, Gulliver, and Gaul. The Champion American Skaters, Messrs. Ashley Smith and Hes. Every Evening at Eight. Mondays and Saturdays at Three. Prices, 6d. to 2s.; Stalls, 3s. Bonnets allowed. No charge for booking. Acting Manager, Mr. W. Harrison.

MASKELYNE and COOKE, EGYPTIAN HALL, EVERY EVENING at Eight; TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at Three. A Programme of Inexplicable Illusions and Mechanical Wonders. Music by Mechanism is Mr. Maskelyne's latest and greatest achievement. The performances of Fanfare, the Cornet-Player, and Lelial on the Euphonium, are just now the attraction and talk of the entire kingdom, the Press having spoken in terms of unqualified praise. Private Boxes, from 2s. to 2½ guineas; Stalls, 6s. and 3s. Admission, 2s. and 1s.—W. MORTON, Manager.

LISTON'S MERRY MOMENTS.—EGYPTIAN HALL DRAWING-ROOM.—The charming ENTERTAINMENT, Mirthful, Musical, and Mystical. EVERY EVENING, at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, at Three. Doors open half an hour previous. Prices—6s., 3s., 2s., and 1s.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN. Catalogue (including Catalogue), 1s.

THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES at ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, 5, HAYMARKET (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre), is NOW OPEN. Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the SALE of BRITISH and FOREIGN PICTURES. Important New Works have just been added. The Sales last year amounted to £3000. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

THE GRAND ANNUAL FANCY-DRESS POLO and UNITED COUNTIES' HUNT BALL will take place on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, in the ROYAL PAVILION, BRIGHTON. Tickets will be issued only on the production of a voucher. For full particulars and programmes, address the Secretary, 173, Piccadilly, London, W. Books containing a full list of Members of the International Gun and Polo Club, from whom vouchers may be obtained, sent on receipt of 12 stamps. The INTERNATIONAL PROMENADE CONCERT will be held in the DOME on the following Day.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. A TREMENDOUS MYSTERY, by F. C. Burnand; and MRS. BROWN'S HOME

"sources of constant exhaustion," and to establish him "as an independent Sovereign, capable of exercising no inconsiderable influence in the maintenance of the political balance." The provisions of the Treaty there agreed upon had already been carried largely into effect. The Russians had retired from Constantinople and from the Straits of Gallipoli, and had restored to the Porte the City of Erzeroum, destined to become "the scene of one of the strongest fortifications in Asia Minor." The Porte, on the other hand, had surrendered to Russia the fortresses on the Danube and the bay of Batoum on the Black Sea. Committees and Commissioners are at this moment engaged in arranging the lines of demarcation for the different States and Provinces created by the Treaty of Berlin. Little more than three months have elapsed since the ratification of that Treaty—not much more than one third of the time provided by it for the realisation of its provisions—and yet these results have been obtained. Why are we to believe that all the other points will remain unconcluded within the time prescribed by the Congress? None of the signatories could possibly contemplate any evasion of their engagements. At all events, her Majesty's Government will not retire, but will see to it that the Treaty shall be carried out "in spirit and to the letter," and will, if necessary, appeal with confidence to the people of this country to support them in maintaining, with all their energy and all their resources, the Treaty of Berlin.

We have not the space at our command which would be required for any critical comment upon what friend and foe alike will admit to be the able and adroit speech of the Prime Minister. It will suffice us, for the present, to remark that it does not put the British Public into possession of any new information. In this respect, it leaves things much as they were. All that we are told is that the policy approved of and pursued by her Majesty's Government contemplates such a rectification of the North-Western Frontier of India as will make it "scientific"—mainly, we presume, in a military sense—and aims at giving practical effect to the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty for establishing the Throne of the Sultan as an independent European Power. How far this view of foreign affairs will satisfy the English people, who will be apt to take into their cognisance a vast number of collateral circumstances, it is impossible to foresee at the moment. Undoubtedly they will have to bear the brunt of the expenditure to be incurred in both cases, and would, we are confident, willingly make the sacrifice, were it necessary to uphold a Foreign Policy framed for the purpose of supporting justice and liberty abroad. Myriads of keen eyes will scrutinise the bearings of the Premier's Guildhall statement. Thousands of critics will canvass them under various lights. What is true and substantial in them will be ungrudgingly recognised; what is evasive or illusory will be detected and exposed. The external policy of England will not eventually rest upon oratory, however splendid, or flowing from the lips of men of either party, however illustrious. It will be determined, in the end, not by words, but by "the inexorable logic of facts." For this we must wait.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice returned to Balmoral Castle on Saturday last from the Glassalt Shiel. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon arrived at the Castle as Minister in attendance on her Majesty. The Queen and the Princess attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Balmoral by the Rev. W. W. Tulloch, B.D., Maxwell parish, Glasgow. The Earl of Dufferin arrived at the castle. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon has dined generally with her Majesty; and the Earl of Dufferin has also dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, has taken her usual daily out-of-door exercise. The Court will return to Windsor about the 23rd inst. Her Majesty has inspected a picture of the Princess Elizabeth, painted by Mr. T. Jones Barker, which was submitted by Mr. R. Turner, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales entertained Princes Christian, Princess Louise of Lorne, and Prince Leopold at luncheon on Thursday week at Marlborough House. The Prince dined at the Royal Buckhounds banquet given to the farmers at Willis's Rooms in the evening. The Master of the Buckhounds, the Earl of Hardwicke, was in the chair, and the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian, and the Duke of Cambridge were among the guests. The Prince and Princess left Marlborough House the next day for Sandringham.

Saturday last was the thirty-seventh anniversary of the birthday of the Prince. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold arrived at Sandringham House in the morning. In celebration of the birthday a dinner was given to the labourers on the estate at the Royal Mews, in a large room which is annually set apart for that purpose. 170 men were provided with a substantial dinner, and the Prince and Princess, with their visitors, were present when the Royal toasts were given. At all the towns adjacent to the Royal estate peals of bells were rung:—viz., at King's Lynn, Wisbech, Norwich, Cambridge, &c. In London the customary honours were observed, and the Royal tradesmen dined together, as usual, at Willis's Rooms, the Prince having contributed his annual present of venison. At the request of the Prince, Captain Fairfax, of the Britannia Training-Ship at Dartmouth, granted the cadets a day's holiday; and at Windsor and the principal naval and military stations the day was celebrated with due honours. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at St. Mary Magdalene's, Sandringham Park. The Rev. F. A. J. Hervey, M.A., Rector, officiated. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold left Sandringham on Monday, and the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Christian arrived on a visit to the Prince and Princess. A county ball was given last evening by the Prince and

Princess at Sandringham. His Royal Highness, with his various guests, has had good sport shooting. The Prince will visit Lord Hastings at Melton Constable, Norfolk, at the end of this month. Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke has succeeded Colonel A. Ellis as Equerry to his Royal Highness.

DEPARTURE OF PRINCESS LOUISE OF LORNE AND THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

Princess Louise of Lorne and his Excellency the Marquis of Lorne left St. Pancras Station at twelve o'clock on Wednesday night by special train for Liverpool, where they embarked on Thursday on board the Sarmatian, the vessel selected to convey them to Canada. They were accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold. The suite of the Governor-General and of her Royal Highness consisted of Major and Mrs. F. de Winter, Colonel M'Neill, Dr. Andrew Clarke, the Hon. Captain Harbord, and Captain F. Campbell. The Duke of Teck and various friends took leave of them at the station. Two of the Pullman palace sleeping-cars, "The Midland" and "Excelsior," were specially fitted up for the use of the Royal party, who were received at the station by Mr. Ellis, the chairman, and Mr. Alport, the manager, of the Midland Railway; and Mr. Needham, superintendent of the line, took charge of the train to Liverpool. The Royal party breakfasted at Adelphi Hotel, and subsequently received addresses at the Townhall from the Town Council and the Chamber of Commerce; after which the Princess and the Marquis embarked on board the Allan steam-tender for the Sarmatian, which started on her voyage immediately afterwards. The Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold returned to town.

The Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold were advanced to the Thirty-third Degree in Freemasonry on Wednesday, at the head-quarters of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, Golden-square, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, Grand Patron of the order. The ceremony was performed by Lord Skelmersdale, the Sovereign Grand Commander, assisted by the other members of the Supreme Council, Thirty-third Degree. On Monday Prince Leopold was installed by the Rev. Thomas Cochrane, M.A., Eminent Prior of the "Cœur de Lion" Preceptory of Freemasons. Prince Leopold and Prince Louis Napoleon went to the Globe Theatre in the evening.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait and the Misses Tait have left town for Blairlogie, near Stirling.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have arrived in town.

Earl and Countess Granville have left town for Walmer Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have arrived at Keston, their seat in Kent, from Knowsley.

The Earl and Countess of Lichfield and the Ladies Anson have returned to Shugborough Park from visiting the Earl and Countess of Leicester at Holkham Hall, Norfolk.

Mr. Abney Hastings and the Hon. Paulyn and Gilbert Hastings have left Loudoun Castle for Donnington Park.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and the Hon. Augusta Ann Barrington, youngest daughter of the late Viscount Barrington, was solemnised on Tuesday at Shrivenerham church, Berks. Those present at the ceremony were confined to the members of the family. Viscount and Viscountess Barrington afterwards entertained their relatives and friends at breakfast at Beckett House.

A marriage was solemnised on Tuesday, by special license, in the private chapel at Lambeth Palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Dover and the Rev. Canon W. F. Erskine Knollys, between the Rev. Randall T. Davidson, M.A., Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop, and Edith M. Tait, his Grace's second daughter. The bride was attended to the altar by her two sisters, Miss Lucy and Miss Agnes Tait, the bridegroom being accompanied by the Rev. Sidney Pelham as best man. Owing to the recent death of the Rev. Crawford Tait the company present at the marriage was confined to the nearest relatives of the two families, to persons immediately connected with his Grace's household, and to a few intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom. After the solemnisation the Archbishop and Mrs. Tait received their friends at breakfast, which was served in the large dining-room, formerly the guard-chamber of the old palace. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson left Lambeth soon after the marriage ceremony for Italy.

The marriage between Lord Alexander Paget and the Hon. Miss Stapleton-Cotton will not take place.

A marriage is arranged and will shortly take place between Count William Bernstorff, second son of the late German Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, and the Baroness Augusta Gutschmid.

Sir Lawrence Palk, M.P., has offered to the Torquay Board of Health a beautifully situated piece of land as a recreation ground for the nominal rent of 2s. 6d. per annum.

A shocking phase of the misery brought about by the Glasgow Bank failure is pictured in a statement made by a Glasgow doctor. This gentle man says that two of his patients who were shareholders have lost their reason, and have been sent to a lunatic asylum, while several others connected with the bank have been completely prostrated by disease, induced by the effects of the calamity.—The Glasgow police have obtained information to the effect that Mr. Fleming, the ex-director of the City of Glasgow Bank, has escaped to Spain.—A meeting of the Glasgow unemployed was held on Monday on Glasgow-green to protest against the Corporation giving £5000 to the City Bank Shareholders' Fund while the unemployed are starving.—The fund for the relief of the shareholders of the bank amounts in Glasgow to £117,012, in Edinburgh to £30,000, in Paisley to £10,000, and in Dundee to £3600.

The Colston anniversary dinners took place on Wednesday at Bristol. At that of the Dolphin Society (Conservative) Mr. R. Plunkett, M.P., spoke of the obstruction last Session in the House of Commons. The Duke of Beaufort expressed his full belief that the Berlin Treaty would be properly carried out. Lord Henry Thynne, M.P., traced the bad state of trade from which the country is suffering to the Liberal legislation of the past forty years.—At that of the Anchor Society (Liberal) Lord Carlingford criticised the conduct of the Government, and remarked that at the Lord Mayor's banquet things were omitted to be said which the public would very much like to know. He objected to the entire Eastern policy of the Government, and asked why they could not see to the carrying out of the Berlin Treaty before they had anything to do with Afghanistan. The Marquis of Lansdowne believed that the diplomatic action of the Government had sown the seeds of many foreign complications.—The dinner of the Grateful Society (Neutral) was held at the Montague Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. J. D. Weston. About one hundred gentlemen were present, including the Mayor (Mr. G. W. Edwards). The speeches were of a non-political character. The collection amounted to £1035, as against £883 last year.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

In spite of the wretchedly meagre acceptance, the field for the Liverpool Autumn Cup proved almost of average strength, and a prettier finish has seldom been seen. A quarter of a mile from home nothing but the three placed horses had any chance of success, and though, until reaching the distance, Master Kildare (7 st. 6 lb.) held a slight lead, he was then passed by Belphoebe (8 st. 1 lb.) and Touchet (8 st.), of whom Lord Hartington's filly finished a little the stronger, and won by a neck. Touchet certainly is a most luckless colt, and seems to run second with almost as much persistency as does Insulaire. The sport on Friday was not of a very grand description. The Duchy Cup was reduced to a match between Belphoebe (9 st. 5 lb.) and Julius Caesar (9 st.), the latter having no less than 16 lb. the better of the weights, as compared with the terms upon which they met on the previous day. Nevertheless he only just had the call in the betting, and, when challenged by Belphoebe at the distance, would not make the slightest effort, having turned such a complete rogue that it will be useless to train him after this season. Only seven ran for the Great Lancashire Handicap; but among them was Sir Joseph (7 st. 6 lb.), who started first favourite for the Derby, and has not run since his failure at Epsom. He looked very well, and secured a neck victory after a good race with Tower and Sword (6 st. 9 lb.).

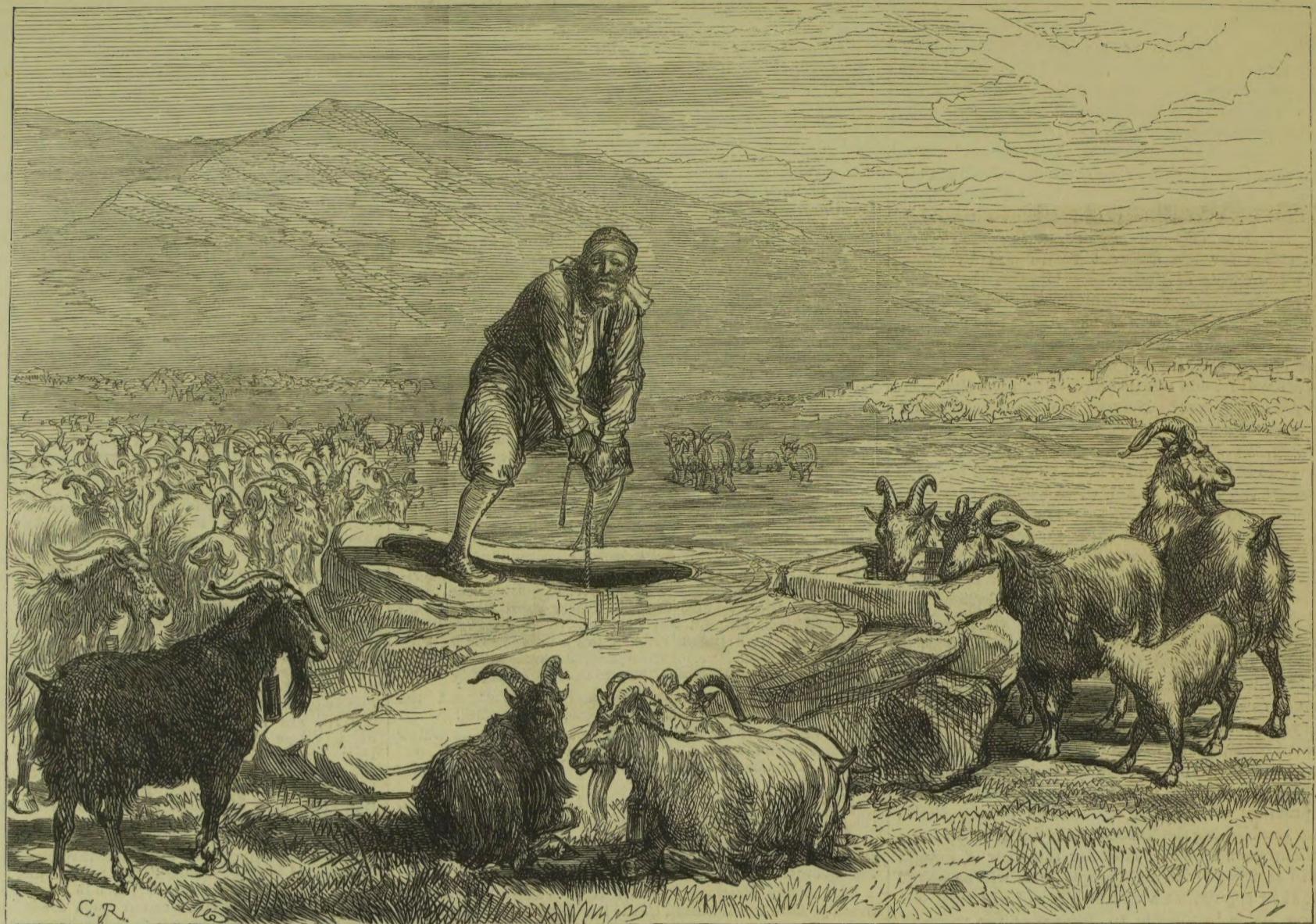
Promoters of race meetings who arrange for fixtures to take place in November are undoubtedly "playing with edge tools," for frost may prove a spoil-sport at any moment. Under these circumstances, therefore, the management of the Derby meeting may esteem themselves fortunate that they only had to postpone their second day's racing from Tuesday to Wednesday, though even then they lost a good many visitors, who went straight to Shrewsbury. With the exception of the Great Shropshire Handicap, there was no race to which we need allude during the first half of the meeting, though we may mention that the proceedings were enlivened on Tuesday by a riot, occasioned by the band of thieves and wingers who invariably appear at every race meeting. These scoundrels, emboldened by the immunity they have hitherto enjoyed, made a determined attack upon the ring, and for some little time had matters all their own way. On Wednesday, however, Mr. Fraile engaged an extra number of police, and the ring-leaders were taken into custody. The doings of "the scum of the course," as they have been fittingly termed, are becoming unbearable, and, unless promoters of meetings take strong measures to put them down, they will infallibly lose the patronage of nearly all the respectable portion of the public. The field for the Great Shropshire Handicap only reached a dozen, which is the smallest number of starters since the race was established in 1871. Touchet and Speculator, the former of whom was first favourite for some little time, were both scratched two or three days before the race, and the public then fixed upon Avontes (6 st. 13 lb.) as a "good thing," and brought him to 3 to 1 before the fall of the flag. Eminence (6 st. 5 lb.) was also very heavily backed, but nothing else received much attention. Eminence is by no means a boy's horse, and, though he ran very prominently for a considerable distance, he had no chance when Avontes took up the running, and Mr. Crawfurd's horse won in the company of canters by ten lengths. Nearly all the others pulled up when pursuit was evidently hopeless, so no importance attaches to second and third places, which were gained by Sunshade (6 st. 6 lb.) and Sutler (8 st.) respectively. This is a fitting termination to a long list of Fyfield successes during the present season, the City and Suburban, Derby, and Goodwood Stakes being the most important of the previous victories gained by Mr. Crawfurd this year.

The sale of the late Sir Richard Sutton's stud attracted a good many people to Tattersall's on Monday; but buyers were few and far between, and there was no animal of note in the catalogue. The highest price of the afternoon was 175 guineas, which was given for a filly foal by Dutch Skater—Consort, on behalf of the Cobham Stud.

At Lullingstone Castle, on the 7th inst., in the presence of a large company, a dessert service of gold plate, valued at 1000 guineas, was presented to the Hon. Ralph Nevill, in recognition of his services as master of the West Kent Hunt. The presentation was made by Sir W. Hart Dyke, M.P., in the name of the subscribers.

Scarcely has the last visitor to the Houghton Meeting quitted Newmarket when coursing men begin to assemble there in full strength, and it is not until the Newmarket Champion Meeting has been wiped off the list of fixtures that the little town can settle down to its winter's quiet. On the first day some of the hares were weak, and afforded poor trials; but during the remainder of the week they ran strong and well, and, as they were very plentiful, each day's card was got through in capital time. Mr. Wentworth and T. Wilkinson, as judge and slipper respectively, gave every satisfaction, and a better meeting in all respects has never taken place on the famous heath. The Duke of Hamilton's kennel was in splendid form, and divided the Champion Stakes, with High Seal, by Hawkshaw Pate—Royal Stamp; the All-Aged Stakes, with Black Beard, by Blue Beard—Silkworm; and the Chippenham Stakes, with Hawkshaw Belle, by Hawkshaw Pate—Caroline. Lady Lizzie, by Sir Charles—Lizzie, took the other half of the Champion Stakes. Both she and High Seal are smart and very clever puppies; but as each was led to the hare once or twice during the week, we fancy they are a little deficient in pace to take high honours in the Waterloo Cup. Black Beard also ran exceedingly well, and his co-divider was Hark Forward, by Crossfell—Artiste.

The sculling-match between John Hawdon, of Delaval, and William Lumsden, of Blyth, which took place over the Tyne championship course on Monday last, caused an immense amount of interest and excitement in the north. No less than ten heavily laden steamers accompanied the race, and every "coign of vantage" was crowded with eager spectators. Hawdon, who is only twenty-three years of age, has won seven matches in succession, and is still undefeated, while Lumsden was wonderfully successful during the early part of his career, and is undoubtedly the best man that Hawdon has yet encountered. The latter lost the toss for choice of stations, and, though this was a great disadvantage, especially during the early part of the race, he became a much stronger favourite as the time for the start approached, and at last as much as 3 to 1 was laid upon him. When they got off, to a capital start, the wind and rough water seemed to almost stop Hawdon, and Lumsden soon showed in front. At the end of a mile the latter held a lead of three lengths, but Hawdon, who was in splendid condition, spurred again and again in the most extraordinary style, and, when they had gone about two miles and a half, was once more level with his opponent. Lumsden was now thoroughly beaten from the effects of his great exertions, and Hawdon, drawing right away, won at his ease by ten lengths. The young Delaval man is now matched with Edward Hanlon, of Toronto, the American champion, and, with ordinary care, he ought to make a most dangerous candidate for the championship of England.



SKETCHES IN CYPRUS: GOATHERD WATERING HIS FLOCK IN THE PLAINS OF PAPHOS.

SKETCHES IN CYPRUS.

The Engraving on our front page is a view, from a photograph, of the west front of the ruined Gothic Cathedral of Famagusta, which place was the chief seaport town and fortress of Cyprus under the Venetian rule, from 1473 to 1571. It has been described by our Special Artist and Correspondent, "S. P. O.," who was lately in Cyprus on the service of this Journal. We learn from Mr. R. Hamilton Lang's interesting book on "Cyprus," just published in one volume by Messrs. Macmillan, that Famagusta in the sixteenth century, let us say in the time of Othello's unhappy residence there, was a city of thirty thousand inhabitants. It had belonged to the Genoese from 1376 to 1464, having been wrested by that mercantile Republic from the crusading Lusignan dynasty of Princes, to whom Cyprus was delivered, in 1192, by our own Richard Cœur de Lion. We are not told by whom or when the stately Cathedral was built; its architectural style is that of the fifteenth century in Western Europe, with some variation, and it was probably erected before the Venetian period. In striking contrast to this relic of superb mediæval lordship on the eastern shore of Cyprus we give the Sketch of a quiet pastoral scene near Paphos, at the western extremity of the island. The native herdsman there leads his flock of goats to water, like Tityrus and Menalcas and their like in a poem of Virgil or Theocritus, caring little for the decay of proud Empires and Principalities, which have so frequently come and gone upon the sea-girt plains and hills of Cyprus. "Assyria, Greece, Rome, Egypt—what are they?" Or what the Norman, the Venetian, the Ottoman, or the British Imperial power, when a few more generations of mankind have lived and died? The Cypriote goats and kids will browse and frolic in their pasture when Sir Garnet Wolseley's administration is long forgotten.

THE LATE M. GARNIER-PAGÈS.

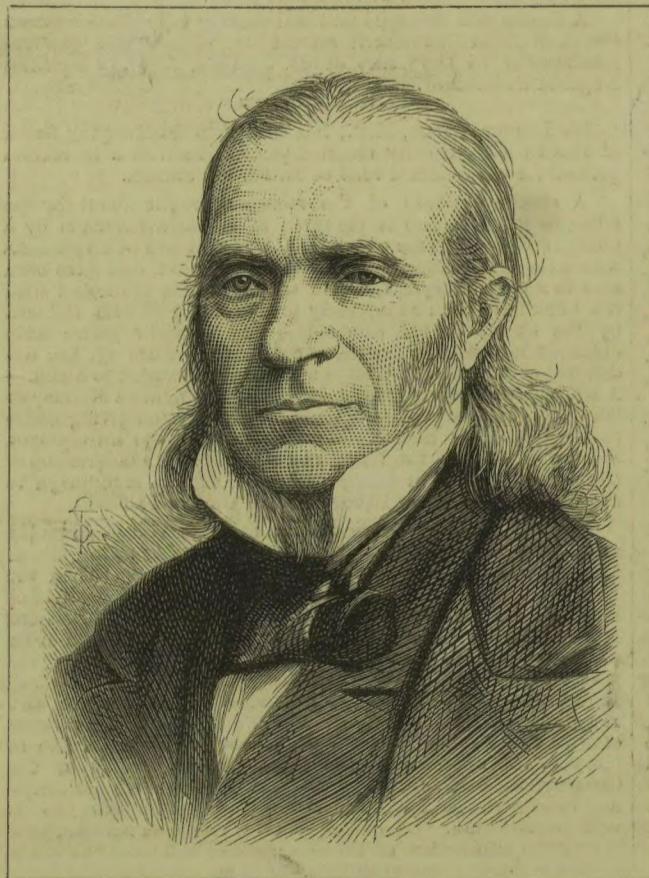
M. Louis Garnier-Pagès, who died a week or two since, after a short illness, in his seventy-sixth year, had retired from political life since the resignation of the Government of National Defence in 1871, but attended M. Thiers's funeral fourteen months ago, and sent a letter of adhesion to the recent Peace Congress. He took part in the Revolution of 1830, but only became a prominent politician on the death, in 1841, of his half-brother, Etienne Garnier-Pagès, a Republican leader of some note in his time. As a Deputy under the Orleans dynasty, he materially contributed to the limitation of the concessions of railway companies, thus securing their reversion to the State. In 1848 he became first Mayor of Paris, and afterwards Minister of Finance, being mainly responsible in the latter capacity for the increased direct taxation which saved France from bankruptcy, but brought on the Republic the odium of the peasantry. He failed to obtain admission to the Legislature of 1849; but in 1857 he was one of the chief organisers of the first electoral opposition to the Empire, but was not himself one of the half-dozen successful candidates, being defeated in Paris by M. Emile Ollivier. In 1864, however, another Paris district elected him, and he became a sharp critic of M. Haussmann's

administration of Paris; but in 1869 he with difficulty retained his seat against the opposition of M. Raspail. In 1870 he was a second time member of a Provisional Government, but took no very active part in it; he was not elected to the Assembly of 1871, and refused a candidature for a by-election in 1872. The Portrait is from a photograph by Truchetot, of Paris.

AN UNSCIENTIFIC FRONTIER.

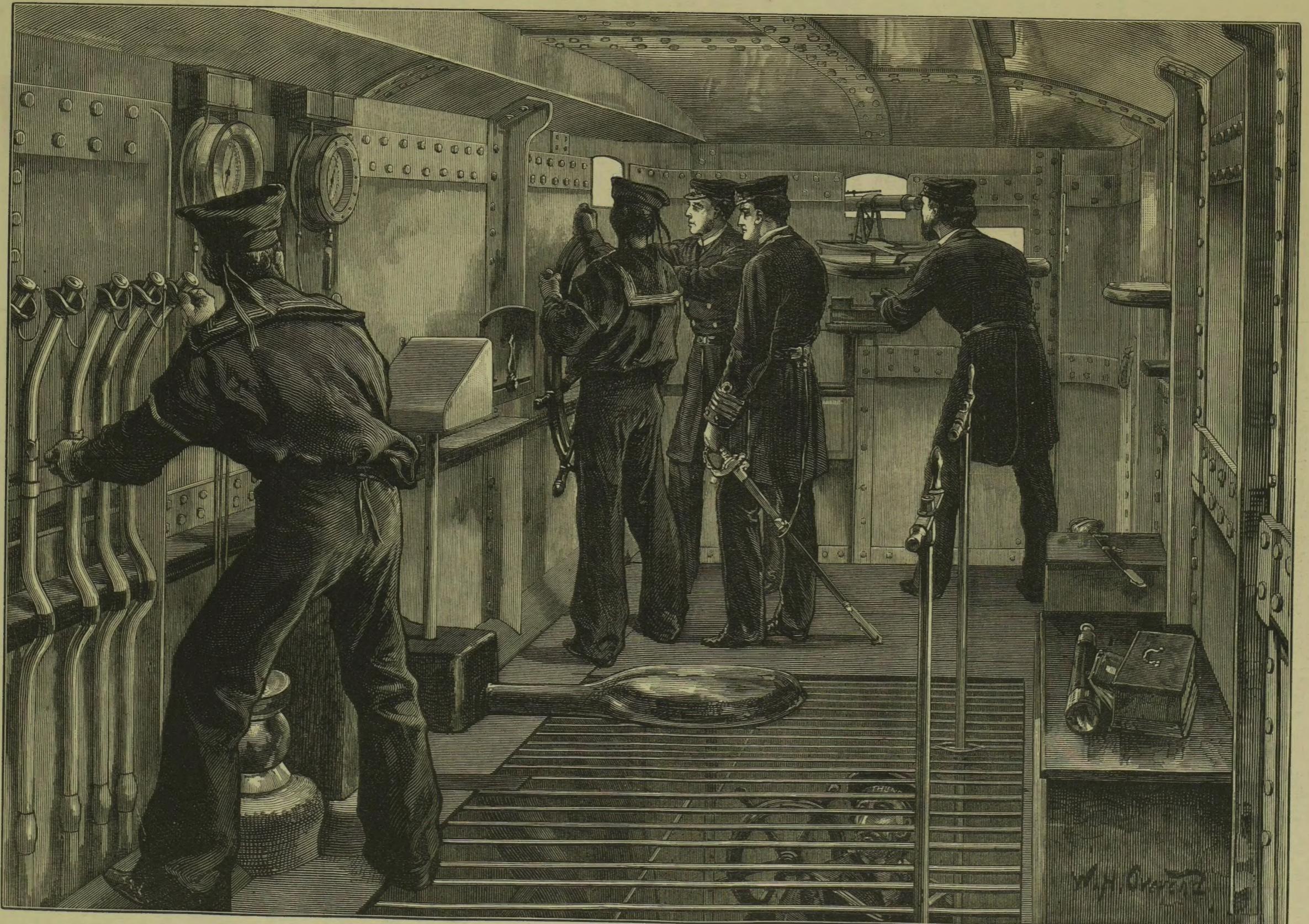
The reader who may wonder at this phrase should turn to a page Engraving, in which he will see how the Suleiman range of mountains rises like a mighty wall, forty or fifty miles distant, beyond the perfectly level plain, to a spectator looking westward from a house-top on the banks of the Indus, at Dera Ismael Khan, towards the centre of our Punjaub frontier. As we consider "the impending Afghan war"—if it should not

rather be termed the intended war for Afghanistan—we are gratuitously furnished by the most absolute of political authorities with an explanation of its geographical motive. His Highness Prince Beaconsfield, Imperial Chancellor and Grand Vizier of the Anglo-Asian Empire, announced last Saturday to the Lord Mayor's guests that it is designed to remedy the inconvenience of having, as he said, "a haphazard and not a scientific frontier." We therefore submit to our readers, by the aid of a sketch lately sent us from an esteemed military correspondent, this View of what they are told to regard as an *unscientific* frontier, with its mere "haphazard" summit, the Takht-i-Suleiman, or Solomon's Throne, attaining a sublime height of 11,000 feet, the whole range extending 350 miles from south to north, beyond which only the Khurum and Khyber Passes break the continuous curve of mountain ramparts, to the almost inaccessible Himalayas, inclosing the British dominion. It is, of course, a very unscientific freak of nature, and a fortuitous accident of history, that made these marvellous highlands, from time immemorial, the abode of the aboriginal race of Afghanistan, dividing them from the natives of the Punjaub and of Sind, and from Daman or the Derayat, which is the strip of lowland west of the Indus, and from all which we took from the Sikhs of Lahore thirty years ago. To be sure, it has been the deliberate opinion of three successive Governors-General, and presumably of their military advisers, till the advent of the present Viceroy, that this north-west frontier of British India was one of unsurpassed natural strength for defensive purposes; only needing the construction of bridges and roads up to the foot of each Pass, and a few connected forts to guard them in time of war. But the Anglo-Asian Mystery is fraught with a superhuman insight into these and other matters of practical statesmanship and strategy, which it would be rash to contradict; and its dictum is supported by newspaper letters from a distinguished common-law barrister who resided a few years at Calcutta. We must, therefore, leave the View of "Solomon's Throne" to speak for itself, if our readers think it can do so, against the plea of alleged necessity for a more commanding barrier on the Afghan frontier of the Empress Victoria's Asiatic dominion. It will certainly cost a trifle of Asiatic lives and British taxpayers' money to effect the proposed rectification of the frontier; and if the Hindoo Koosh, north of Cabul, or even the ill-omened passes of Jugdulluk and Khoord Cabul, are to be substituted for the Suleiman range, it may hereafter be discovered that a more formidable enemy has been invited to a nearer approach. But these are questions not requiring to be discussed in England at all, either by the Press or by Parliament; England has only to fight and to pay, and "the harebrained chatter of irresponsible frivolity" is desired to hold its peace.



THE LATE M. LOUIS GARNIER-PAGÈS.

At Camborne, yesterday week, a large number of county gentlemen, including Mr. Pendarves, High Sheriff of Cornwall, Mr. Pendarves Vivian, M.P., and Colonel Tremayne, M.P., held a meeting, presided over by Mr. Bolitho, to consider the condition of the working men and their families in the mining districts of Cornwall, and to provide for the distress which exists.



THE CONNING TOWER ON BOARD H.M.S. THUNDERER.

H.M.S. THUNDERER'S CONNING-TOWER.

The interior of an iron chamber, fitted with a variety of apparatus, which is occupied by several of our naval officers and seamen, engaged in some operations not apparently intelligible on a mere view of the scene presented by our Engraving, is a subject that needs a little explanation. The "conning-tower" is a special addition to the equipment of our powerful turret-ships, with which the Thunderer and the Dreadnought have been furnished, while the term "conning" has been understood, in the art of naval gunnery, to denote the pointing and laying of the guns with a precise aim to hit their objects of attack. The Thunderer, of which we gave an Illustration, showing her fitted with torpedo nettings around her sides, on May 12 of last year, is a double-screw ironclad ship, with a single mast, a flying or hurricane deck raised amidships, and two revolving gun-turrets, fore and aft, below the hurricane-deck, altogether forming a complex group of structures in the middle of the vessel's length. The steering-house and the conning-tower are both erected upon the hurricane-deck; and from these elevated chambers, by means of connecting mechanism, electric wires, and speaking-tubes, the ship and her formidable armament, of great guns and torpedoes, can be managed by the officers in command. In the conning-tower, as shown in our present Illustration, the reader will observe a man at a wheel, acting under the orders of one of the two officers standing beside him. This is to work the more powerful steam-steering machinery below, turning the ship's rudder; and there is an indicator hand, on a brass plate, fixed to the wall close to this wheel, showing every movement of the vessel to port or starboard. The wall that appears to the left hand in our Engraving is on the forward side of the tower, so that the officer looks straight ahead of the ship's course through the little square window above the steering-wheel. Further to the left hand are shown a couple of circular dials, to indicate the steam-pressure of the engines; and in the left foreground is a sailor, waiting at the mouths of a row of speaking-tubes, to send down orders either to the persons in the gun-turrets or to those in charge of the torpedoes. Electric telegraph wires, communicating with all parts of the ship below, are laid in covered lines, painted red, along that side of the apartment, and may be worked by the small telegraphic apparatus in a box on the shelf. We have next to invite attention to the officer who is "conning" through a telescope, fitted with an auxiliary "sight" above its tube, and taking the exact direction for aiming the guns. He is assisted by the use of a quadrant, or other graduated arc of brass, to determine the bearings of the object, however distant, with the utmost minuteness and accuracy; while the actual position of the guns in their turrets, which he never sees, is at the same time correctly shown to him, in juxtaposition with his intended line of aim. He is thus enabled, by ordering the direction of each gun to the required degree right or left, to make the fire of two guns, at 1000 yards' range, converge at one striking-point. When the gun is truly laid, and the word "Ready" is passed up from below, this officer has only to touch one of the knobs upon which his finger is resting and the gun is fired; or he may fire all the four guns in the two turrets at once. The fore turret has two 38-ton guns, and the aft turret has two guns, each weighing 35 tons. The operation of launching a Whitehead torpedo, after aiming its course in a similar manner, is performed just as readily; the officer will turn round, seize either of the two handles upon the tall rods which rise through the floor grating, and by turning one or the other handle he can discharge a torpedo from the port or the starboard side of the ship. Below the grating, where a man's head is seen, with another steering-wheel, is a chamber protected by eight-inch armour-plating, where the officers could retire to carry on these operations, in case the upper part of the conning-tower were struck by an enemy's shot or shell. The conning-tower in the Thunderer, is only bullet-proof, but in the Dreadnought it is protected by thick armour. These modern appliances of naval warfare would have puzzled the old Jack Tars who "sailed with noble Howe and sailed with gallant Jervis," a hundred years ago.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The results of the competition for the handsome challenge cup, value £50, presented to the Queen's (Westminster) Rifles by the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, for the promotion of good drill and shooting in that regiment, have been announced. In addition to the cup, ten prizes, value £30, were offered for the highest scorers; and the keenness with which the principal prize was contested will be shown by the fact that nine out of the ten members given in the list of winners scored 80 points each for drill. In the final competition Private C. F. Lowe, of the celebrated I company, made 89 points, which, with 80 for drill and 65 in class, brought his aggregate up to 234, and made him the winner of the cup and £7. Sergeant A. Blackford was second, and takes £5; Corporal H. B. Wilson, third prize of £4; Private G. Parkinson and Private J. Southam tied; and take £3 each; and the remaining prizes in the contest were won by Sergeant S. Millings, Lieutenant W. Dennis, Private J. Dyke, Sergeant C. Webb, and Sergeant E. Rowley. For the Champion Badge, to which was added a silver cup, value £10, the rules were that the most coveted honour of the battalion should be awarded to "that member of the regiment who, being an efficient and a marksman, should make the highest aggregate score in the regimental competition to select representatives for Wimbledon, the first stage of the Queen's Prize, Major Tyler's Prize, and the final competition, making altogether thirty-eight shots at 200, thirty-eight at 500, and forty-eight at 600 yards." Corporal H. B. Wilson was the winner, with a total score of 447 points. Private C. F. Lowe was second, Sergeant Brooking third, Private Camerou fourth, and Corporal Cook fifth. The other challenge prizes shot for this season were the Burgessees of Westminster Cup, value 100 guineas, won for the second year in succession by the I company; F company was second, C company third, and B company fourth. The Scrubbs Shield, value 100 guineas, originally subscribed and shot for by all the regiments using the Scrubbs ranges, and finally won by the Queen's, was contested. F (Broadwood's) company were the winners; I company was a close second, C company third, and B company fourth.

The annual dinner of the members of the two Canterbury rifle corps took place at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Canterbury, on the 7th inst., when the Mayor and other leading citizens joined the volunteers. Colonel Lawrie, commandant of the 3rd London Volunteer Rifle Brigade, was likewise present, and handed over a handsome silver challenge cup and a money prize, which he had given to be shot for.

Lord Elcho has resigned the command of the London Scottish Volunteers, and is gazetted honorary Colonel.

Miss Amy Sheridan, the actress, died on Monday at Brighton, somewhat suddenly of heart disease.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The President of the Republic received the Prince and Princess of Denmark at the Palace of the Elysée yesterday week. Marshal MacMahon presided over a Cabinet Council at the Elysée on Tuesday morning. The Budget and foreign affairs were the subjects which occupied the attention of the Ministers. On the latter the Cabinet seemed to be well satisfied with the report of M. Waddington, and on the former views were expressed in accordance with those of the Budget Commission.

The question of the election of M. Paul de Cassagnac occupied the Chamber of Deputies until eight o'clock on the 7th inst. At the close of the debate the election was annulled by a show of hands. M. Cassagnac then exclaimed "Au revoir!" and left the Chamber. In the Senate the President read a letter from M. Jacotin, resigning his seat. In the Chamber of Deputies on the 8th inst. M. Léon Say presented a bill for the opening of supplementary credits to the amount of 34,412,158f., of which 13,000,000f. are to be devoted to the requirements of the War Department and 12,000,000f. to public works. Last Saturday the Chamber confirmed the election of several deputies recently elected in place of those whose election had been invalidated. The motion of M. Joubert respecting a modification in the Licenses Law was taken into consideration.

The Senators of the Right have issued a manifesto respecting the coming Senatorial elections, in which the members of the Left are denounced in strong terms.

The Electoral Commission decided last Wednesday on recommending the unseating of M. de Fourtou, ex-Minister of the Interior.

M. Léon Say, the Minister of Finance, attended Wednesday's sitting of the Budget Committee, at which an agreement was arrived at for effecting reductions of taxation to the amount of 19,000,000f. in the estimates for 1879. These reductions are chiefly applied to the tax on chicory and oils and bill-stamps. The Budget Committee has finished its labours.

M. Gambetta, replying to an address presented to him from Aveyron, pointed out the signs from which he deduced proof of the stability of the Republic. He said what was desired was a Republic which should represent the nation.

The Paris Exhibition closed on Sunday afternoon. The total number of admissions has been 16,032,725, an average of about 82,000 per day; and the gross receipts since May 1 have been 12,653,746f. Those of 1867 were 9,830,369f. In 1867, moreover, there were only 400,000 free admissions; whereas there were this year 950,000. One of the last incidents of the Exhibition was the presentation to Sir Philip Owen by the Exhibition Executive Commissioners of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and New Zealand of a silver epergne, value 250 guineas. The Foreign Commissioners-General have presented to M. Georges Berger, the Director of the Foreign Sections of the Universal Exhibition, a splendid group in solid silver as a testimony of their gratitude and esteem. The Canadian Trophy at the Exhibition, valued at 100,000f., has been presented to the future industrial museum. The private exhibits in and around it will be replaced by a collection of Canadian products. We learn from *Galigani's Messenger* that Messrs. James Carter and Co., of High Holborn, the seedsmen to the Prince of Wales, received five gold medals, which is a higher award than that received by any other English exhibitor, and includes the only gold medal for grass lawns on the Trocadéro.

The Working Men's Exhibition also closed on Sunday when diplomas were presented to the successful exhibitors.

The French Lottery Commission has resolved that the small prizes shall be divided into twelve groups, each of about the same aggregate value, while the large prizes shall form a special category, for which all the tickets shall compete. The drawings will be public, and, it is calculated, can be got through in eight or ten days.

The Academy of Fine Arts has submitted to the Minister of Public Instruction its list of candidates for the post of Director of the School of Rome. M. Cabat, landscape-painter, was chosen unanimously.

A millionaire, M. Darblay, a noted corn merchant and miller at Corbeil, died recently, at the age of eighty-four. In 1861 he was deprived of a postmastership for Bonapartism, to which party he adhered through life, being for some years a Deputy. The *Times*' correspondent says that his property is estimated at 70,000,000f.

ITALY.

Pisa and Leghorn were visited last Saturday by the King and Queen, who met with magnificent receptions at both towns.

Queen Margaret and her son, the Prince of Naples, who on Monday attained his ninth year, went to the Hall of the Five Hundred, Florence, where they were most enthusiastically received by 8000 children assembled there to meet her Majesty and the Prince.

In an election for the Chamber of Deputies, held at Clusone on Monday, Signor Roncalli was returned by 330 votes against 257 polled by General Bonelli, the late Minister of War. A second ballot will be necessary.

SPAIN.

In Monday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of the Interior declared that the Liberal Conservatives rejected universal suffrage, as being repugnant to the conscience of the party, and as opposed to the development of its principles. In the debate upon the new Electoral Law in Tuesday's sitting Señor Castellar opposed the measure as restricting universal suffrage, and in the course of his speech described the proclamation of King Alfonso as an ill-omened act. Señor Canovas del Castillo, President of the Council, denied this, and said that what was really an act to be deplored was the expulsion of the Cortes by General Pavia, which Señor Castellar was not able to prevent. The Electoral Law was adopted in Wednesday's sitting.

Sentence of death has been passed by the Tribunal of First Instance upon Moncasi, the perpetrator of the recent attempt upon the life of King Alfonso.

The Moorish Government has informed the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs that it will grant indemnities to the families of the Spaniards lately assassinated in Morocco, and, as further satisfaction, salute the Spanish flag.

BELGIUM.

On Tuesday the Parliament was opened by the King in person. His Majesty, in his Speech from the Throne, in referring to the education question, said that the instruction given at the expense of the State should be placed under the exclusive control of the civil authorities. Various bills would be presented on the subject. Alluding to the state of trade, his Majesty said he hoped the industrial crisis was now past. The Government were endeavouring to find means to relieve the distress caused by it. The estimates were not altogether favourable, and the Government had contracted engagements for which it would be necessary to provide. Proposals for further electoral reforms would be laid before the Chambers.

The Chamber of Representatives on Wednesday elected its

bureau. M. Guillery, of the Progressist party, was chosen President; and the Vice-Presidents are M. Dewael, Burgo-master of Antwerp, and M. Descamps, deputy for Ath.

A Great Exhibition of National Industry will take place at Brussels in 1880, on the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Belgian independence.

GERMANY.

A torchlight procession was held last Monday evening at Wiesbaden in honour of the German Emperor. At the same time a deputation of the inhabitants waited upon his Majesty, who, in reply to their congratulations, said he had experienced, besides bodily suffering, the pain of being forcibly withdrawn from his usual sphere of activity. He hoped, after going through a course of waters at Wiesbaden, that he would shortly be able to resume his former active duties. A law had been passed to put an end to criminal tendencies, and the example thus set would be followed in other countries, because the danger was one common to all.

The Emperor on Wednesday sent General Count Lehnsdorff, his Adjutant, from Coblenz to Berlin to congratulate Prince Bismarck on the marriage of his daughter, and to present to him the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle with Sceptre and Crown, the only Prussian decoration which remained to be conferred upon the distinguished Chancellor.

Prince Bismarck left Berlin last Tuesday afternoon for his country seat at Friedrichsruhe. The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that the Chancellor proposes to spend some time away from Berlin. During his absence he will continue to conduct personally the more important business of State, without, however, tying himself down to regular work.

DENMARK.

The Ministerial bill authorising a loan of 1,200,000 crowns for the reconstruction of the plantation works in Santa Cruz, destroyed during the recent riot in that island, was read in the Folketing on the 9th inst. The debate not being decided favourably to the measure, the bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria received the Delegations on Sunday. Replying to the addresses presented by the Presidents, the Emperor said his aim was to secure peace and Austrian interests as well as the execution of treaty stipulations, and he hoped that in this he should succeed, his relations with other Powers being most friendly.

His Majesty has granted a complete and general amnesty to all Bosnian and Herzegovinian insurgents, not excepting the captured chief Hadji Loja. The amnesty is said to have been granted in consequence of a note addressed by the Porte to Count Andrassy.

The Austrian and Hungarian Delegations were opened at Pesth on the 7th inst. In the former Herr Caronin was elected President. Count Andrassy presented the Budget, and a Finance Committee of twenty-one members was chosen.

The Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation held two sittings on Wednesday, in which it adopted the most essential points of the war estimates as submitted by the Government.

Count Schouvaloff, accompanied by M. Palischoff, Secretary to the Russian Embassy at Vienna, reached Pesth on Tuesday morning, and at noon waited upon Count Andrassy, with whom he had a conference. On Wednesday Count Schouvaloff was received in private audience by the Emperor.

It is stated in a Vienna telegram that differences have arisen between the Hungarian Government and General Philippovich with regard to the organisation and administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Commander-in-Chief being reproached with having filled the administrative posts in the occupied provinces with none but Croatians, to the exclusion of the German and Hungarian elements. General Philippovich has requested to be allowed to return to his former post at Prague.

A deputation of Bess has presented a petition to General Philippovich praying for the annexation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina to Austria, for the removal of the provinces from the religious jurisdiction of the Sheik-ul-Islam, and for the establishment of national instead of denominational schools. The address is said to be signed by fifty-nine of the richest and most trustworthy Mohammedans in Serajevo.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Absolute denial is telegraphed from St. Petersburg of statements that have been published concerning the ill state of the Czar's health.

Count Schouvaloff, it is reported, will return to London; and, on his arrival, will be in a position to explain the more immediate views of the Emperor of Russia on the present situation of affairs. Down to the present time, it is declared in official circles at St. Petersburg, no intelligence has been received in confirmation of statements made in foreign journals to the effect that Count Schouvaloff had been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Russian Empire; nor has there been any announcement of the resignation of Prince Gortschakoff.

Count Schouvaloff was with the Grand Duke Sergius on board the Livadia at the time of her foundering. As noticed in our Austrian news, the Count has been at Pesth.

According to reports received from the interior of Russia, the state of trade and manufactures is reported as being most satisfactory. Both in Nishni-Novgorod and Charkoff the fairs were very successful, and the factories in the Government of Vladimir have had a favourable year.

An official assurance has been given to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg that it is the wish of the Czar that the Berlin Treaty should be faithfully executed, and that no Imperial functionary will fail in that respect.

It is stated in a Constantinople telegram that the reply of the Porte accepting the English reforms in Asia Minor enumerates the four fundamental points of the scheme. 1. The establishment of a gendarmerie organised and officered by Europeans. 2. The appointment of European inspectors to travel from one district to another, receive complaints against the Judges, and watch over the administration of justice. 3. The reorganisation of the finances. 4. The term of office of the valis and financial inspectors.

Midhat Pasha has been appointed Governor-General of Syria, replacing Djevdet Pasha, who had made himself so obnoxious to the population.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a despatch from its Pera correspondent which states that the Porte accepts in principle the rectification of the Greco-Turkish frontier, and it is stated that, with the view of arriving at an understanding, the appointment of delegates was on Monday proposed to the Greek Minister.

GREECE.

M. Coumoundouros has formed a new Cabinet, of which the Ministers took the oaths of office on the 7th inst.

AMERICA.

The *Times*' correspondent at Philadelphia states that Lord Salisbury's reply to Secretary Evarts's recent despatches on the fishery question has been received in Washington by cable.

His Lordship's reference to Newfoundland interference with American fishermen is understood to be satisfactory to the United States Government, which is convinced that England intends in good faith to enforce the Treaty of Washington, giving United States fishermen all rights and privileges accorded by that treaty. Everything indicates that the United States will pay the full Halifax award in London on Nov. 23, the date specified by the treaty. The *Daily News* correspondent at New York says also, it is regarded as certain that the award will be promptly paid, with the approval of all parties in the United States.

The *Times* correspondent says that from the latest returns the following result is obtained regarding the new Congress which will meet after March 4:—In the Senate, 41 Democrats, 34 Republicans, and 1 Independent; in the House of Representatives, 149 Democrats, 129 Republicans, and 10 Greenbacks. There are still five vacancies. This result, it is generally believed, will put an end to the Greenback party as an effective political organisation.

Cape May, a sea-bathing town on the Atlantic coast, at the mouth of the Delaware river, was partly burnt on Saturday. The town, consisting chiefly of hotels and boarding-houses, was entirely built of wood. The fire, kindled by an incendiary, burnt over forty acres in the centre of the town. Nine hotels, nineteen boarding-houses, a large number of private cottages, bath-houses, and shops have been destroyed.

A strange story comes from New York. When Mr. Alexander T. Stewart, merchant, died, his body was put in a vault in St. Mark's-churchyard, of that town. On Oct. 7 the vault was found to have been tampered with, and a watchman was in consequence placed there, who remained on duty till recently. On the night of the 6th inst., however, thieves opened the vault, and took the body out of three inclosing coffins. A large reward has been offered for the discovery of the robbers.

CANADA.

We learn by telegrams from Montreal that the arrangements for the reception of the Marquis of Lorne as Governor-General of Canada are complete, and that the enthusiasm is very great. The fleet at Halifax will steam out to meet the Sarmatian and escort her into harbour. The streets will be lined with military. The new Governor-General will spend two days at Halifax, and go straight through to Montreal, deferring his visit to Quebec. The Scotch residents at Montreal will give a ball on St. Andrew's Day. After staying two days at Montreal the Governor-General will leave for Ottawa, where he will take up his residence.

Sir Alexander Galt has arrived at Ottawa for the purpose of assisting the Government in the preparation of the Canadian case in the fishery dispute for the information of the English Foreign Office. It is understood that Sir Alexander will be sent to England by the Dominion Government in order to state its views of the case. It is expressly provided by the Newfoundland Coast Fisheries Law, according to a telegram from St. John's, Newfoundland, that none of its clauses shall affect the right granted by treaty to the subjects of any Power in amity with her Majesty Queen Victoria.

A movement is on foot in Canada for the creation of a permanent military force, and it is understood that the Minister of Militia will introduce a bill in the Dominion House of Commons for the establishment of such a force and for remodelling the militia.

The 101st Regiment has landed at Halifax from Cyprus. A despatch of Tuesday says eighty-six men are still prostrate with Cyprus fever, which is of a malarious character; but medical men there believe the patients will speedily recover in the climate of Nova Scotia.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

War with the Kaffirs has recommenced. By the latest news, to Oct. 22, from Capetown we learn that a small British force in the Transvaal has been compelled to fall back before a great number of natives, who were subsequently defeated with great loss in a night attack which they made upon the English. The Colonial Government is making active military preparations.

AUSTRALIA.

In the New South Wales Legislative Assembly on the 6th inst. the Colonial Treasurer, the Hon. Henry Emmanuel Cohen, made his financial statement. He stated that the revenue of 1878 would probably exceed the original estimate by over £40,000. The accumulated surplus at the end of 1878 would amount to £2,350,000. He estimated the revenue for 1879 at £5,031,000, and expenditure at £5,336,000; this sum including, however, £400,000 for new public works, which would be chargeable to the surplus account, still leaving a surplus of about £2,000,000 at the end of 1879. The revenue continues in a flourishing condition. No fiscal modifications are proposed. The railways are self-supporting, and yield a profit sufficient to pay the interest on the capital borrowed for their construction. The public debt amounts to £11,700,000, being rather less than in January last; and against this debt are placed the reproductive telegraphs and railways, which have cost £10,500,000; the balance due from land selections—viz., £8,000,000; the revenue surplus advanced to loans for public works, £2,000,000; besides unalienated domains to an extent of 160,000,000 acres.

A Melbourne telegram announces that the Melbourne Cup has been won by Calamia.

Major Sartorius, V.C., who distinguished himself in Ashantee, has volunteered for service in Afghanistan.

Notice, it is stated, will be given by the Swiss Federal Government on Jan. 1 next of its intention to withdraw from the Latin Monetary Convention.

A new Synagogue, said to be one of the finest of its kind in Europe, has been opened at Warsaw. It has cost, the *Jewish World* says, £48,000, exclusive of the cost of site, which was 70,000 roubles.

Baroness Mary Itulak Artymowska, twenty-five years of age, moving in the best Russian society, has, says the *Estafette*, been banished to Siberia for forgery, fraud, and bribery, leaving debts to the amount of 2,000,000 roubles.

The question respecting the adoption of a word-rate for telegrams between England and Germany has been finally settled. Telegrams from Berlin to England will be charged from January next at the rate of 30 pfennige per word, which is as near as can be to 3s. for the ten words.

The British Resident at Mandalay has remonstrated with the Burmese Government against the conduct of the native Governor in removing some persons from a British steamer on the Upper Burmese waters of the Irrawaddy, and the Governor has been summoned to Mandalay to account for his conduct.

The Woodlark, 869 tons, Captain W. Gibbons, chartered by Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for South Australia, left Plymouth on the 8th inst. for Port Adelaide, with 290 emigrants, among whom were fifty-nine single female domestic servants. The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegraph of the arrival in Sydney of the ship *Pericles*, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in August last.

Orders have been given to the 42nd Regiment to embark from Cyprus immediately for Malta.

News received from the west coast of Africa states that Europeans have been forbidden by the King of Dahomey to leave Whydah without his authority, and a good deal of uneasiness prevails. It is reported from Cape Coast Castle that the various Ashantee tribes are becoming disaffected with having to pay tribute to the King, and many of them are desirous of returning to their allegiance to the old dynasty.

A Bluebook has been issued containing official correspondence respecting the commercial relations between Great Britain and Spain. There are in all 214 despatches, ranging in date from April 29, 1877, to Sept. 13, 1878. On the latter day Lord Salisbury writes, with regard to the wine duties, that the Government cannot abandon the principle involved in the alcoholic scale, but is prepared to revise it if it be found to press unduly upon the commerce of Spain and of other countries which grow the stronger natural wines.

A Reuter's telegram reports a discovery of gold in India. It is stated that Sir Andrew Clarke, the public works member of the Viceregal Council, visited the Wynnaid district, in the Madras Presidency, last February, and noticing, from his Australian experiences, indications of the presence of gold, he, with the sanction of the Viceroy, invited Mr. Brough Smyth, a mining engineer of Victoria, to bring to India some practical miners for the purpose of exploring and testing the quartz reefs. Mr. Smyth has already discovered, in an area of twenty-five miles by thirteen, ninety outcrops of ore reef with a thickness of two to four feet, yielding from a few pennyweights to 200 ounces per ton, and it is believed that with capital and good management a very large industry may be insured.

THE PROPOSED AFGHAN WAR.

Wednesday next, the 20th inst., is the day when the reply from Shere Ali of Cabul to the Viceroy of India's ultimatum letter is expected at Simla; but Lord Beaconsfield's speech of last Saturday has informed us that the aim of the British-Indian Government is to get a more "scientific frontier;" and, since we are not aware that the Ameer has yet been requested to cede a portion of his border territory, we cannot feel sure that the question of peace or war really depends on any explanation he may have to make touching the refusal to admit Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission through the Khyber Pass. It is already quite evident that the mission was sent with a previous expectation that it would be stopped, as it was eventually stopped, at the fort of Ali Musjid. There is proof of this, if any were needed, in the letter which we published last week, and which was written by a member of that mission, perfectly conversant with its objects and intentions, and was sent to accompany the Sketches of Major Cavagnari's interview with the Afghan commandant. That letter stated that Major Cavagnari was sent on in advance to demand passage, because "it was not considered desirable to expose Sir Neville Chamberlain and the whole of the Mission to the insult of being turned back." It was, indeed, well known in India that the Ameer had declined to have a European military officer as resident Envoy at Cabul; and the Indian Government, in sending one without permission, must have reckoned upon the so-called "affront," which is now to be made the instant occasion of an offensive war in Afghanistan, with a view to the acquisition of "a scientific frontier." This being the political situation, we fear that the Viceroy's reception of some answer from the Ameer next Wednesday is a mere formality, and that the declaration of war rests entirely in the breasts of her Majesty's Ministers in London, and of her representative at the Indian seat of government. The intentions of our Prime Minister may be learned from his recent speech, in which he positively announced that the Indian frontier should now be altered, without referring to any contingency of a pacific reply from Shere Ali, or to any settlement of an existing dispute. As for the intentions of Lord Lytton and his advisers in India, there cannot be much doubt that they mean war, for they are making immense preparations, at a cost which would be frightful for India to bear, and which can scarcely be charged to the account of England unless war be eventually carried on beyond the Indian frontier. Putting these circumstances together, we are obliged to conclude that the proposed Afghan war is a certainty, whatever message from Cabul may arrive next week, and that it could only be averted by a change of mind in her Majesty's Government here, which is not very hopeful.

The latest news, from Peshawur on Wednesday last, informs us that General Sir Samuel Browne's Division is now concentrating in brigades in that vicinity. The first brigade is at Jamrood; the second at Hurri Singh; the third at Peshawur; the fourth at Nowshera. The cavalry is at Mutra Thana. The Guides still hold the Jamrood mouth of the Pass. The unhealthiness of the troops, and the backward state of the supply and transport organisation, scarcely warrant the expectation of immediate action on an extensive scale. Shere Ali is absolutely passive. He has cautioned the frontier tribes against disturbances, and appears bent on posturing as an unaggressive individual who is undergoing the process of bullying. Major Cavagnari has assurances of the friendliness of the tribes of the frontier zone, whose headmen daily crowd into Jamrood and Peshawur, avowing their goodwill. Trustworthy information puts the Ameer's force at Ali Musjid at 2500 men and twenty-four guns. It is quite untrue that the Ameer has any force detached in the Mishnee direction. The reports of artillery fire thereabouts are wholly fables.

According to a Russian letter received at St. Petersburg from Orenburg, Yakoob Khan, the son of the Ameer of Cabul, has been released from confinement, and will conduct the defence of Ali Musjid. It is further stated that Ahmed Ali, the nephew of the Ameer, will command an Afghan force consisting of ten regiments of infantry and four of cavalry. The Russian Embassy at Cabul is now under General Razgonoff, General Stolietoff having received leave of absence to go abroad. There is startling news of the Russian military advance through the Turcoman's country north of Afghanistan. General Lamakin has marched from the shores of the Caspian eastward up the river Atrek, and is said to have occupied the town of Merv, which is about two hundred miles due north of Herat; while another Russian force, of eight thousand men, is on the road towards Balkh, a city of Afghanistan, about the same distance north-west of Cabul. The Russians have plainly declared that they will not remain passive if England attempts to annex Candahar or Cabul; they will at least, in that case, take possession of Herat, which would now seem almost within their reach.

We are requested by Messrs. Verity Brothers, of Regent-street, and of Queen's-road, Bayswater, to state that they made the stove-grate fixed in the beautiful chimney-piece exhibited by Messrs. Howard and Sons, the manufacturers, at the Paris Exhibition, and of which we gave an Illustration last week.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barker, W., to Vicar of Long Bennington-with-Foston, Lincolnshire.
Coffin, George Crawford : Rector of Brimpton, Berks.
Cawley, Henry : Rector of Miningsby, Lincolnshire.
Clayton, Edward : Vicar of Illey, Oxon.
Cullen, J. : Rector of Second Medway of Lymn (Oughtrington).
D'Arcy, A. R., Curate of Naldsworth : Rector of Nympsfield.
Davies, Octavius, Vicar of Tugardon ; Rural Dean of Upper Ultra Ayron.
Douglas, Sholto D. C. : Rector of All Souls', Marylebone.
Dreaper, J. : Chaplain of her Majesty's Prison, Strangeways, Manchester.
Dunn, John Walter : Vicar of Downend.
Hull, Robert B. : Rural Dean of Northampton.
Jones, Hugh : Bishop's Vicar in St. David's Cathedral.
Jones, Thomas : Vicar of Garthel, Cardigan.
Moore, Aubrey L. : Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford.
Owen, Arthur Welsh : Rector of Wembworthy, North Devon.
Patterson, A. H. : Diocesan Inspector for Durham.
Roberts, W. Page : Incumbent of St. Peter's, Vere-street.
Smith, C. Penwick : Rector of Great and Little Woolstone.
Smith, John : Vicar of Holland Fen, Lincolnshire.
Spittal, John : Rector of St. Luke's, Heywood.
Stewart, Henry Holmes : Rector of Brington.
Thomson, Michael Andrew : Rector of Thistleton.
Vaughan, Edward T. : Vicar of St. Paul's, Langleybury, Herts.
Wright, Charles Sisum, Vicar of St. Silas's, Sheffield ; Vicar of Dineaster.
Woodhouse, F. J. : Diocesan Inspector for Rochester.—*Guardian*.

A handsome memorial brass, executed by Messrs. E. Matthews and Sons, Oxford-street, is to be erected in Lowther church to the memory of the late Lord Lonsdale.

For the third time within thirty years the tower of the parish church of Week St. Mary, North Cornwall, was last Saturday night struck by lightning and destroyed.

The Church of All Saints, Child's-hill, was reopened on the 6th inst. by the Bishop of London. Mr. John Young, of Great Winchester-street, designed the additions, which cost £2000.

The new Church of St. Catherine, Nethells, built at a cost, including the site, of about £7000, the seats being chiefly free, was consecrated on the 8th inst. by the Bishop of Worcester.

On Wednesday the Bishop of Salisbury attended the re-opening service of Buckland Newton parish church, which has been restored, at a cost of £2000. This sum, within £400, has been raised by voluntary subscriptions.

The Council of the Curates' Augmentation Fund met on Monday and adopted a report which had been received from Messrs. Quilter, Ball, and Co. upon the recent frauds, and the best mode of preventing the recurrence of the like.

The revisers of the New Testament assembled on Tuesday, in the Jerusalem Chamber, for their eighty-fourth session. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided. The company proceeded with the second revision of the Epistles to the Thessalonians.

The chancel of Charlton Kings, which has almost been rebuilt by Mr. Dixon Hartland and his sisters, as a memorial to their mother, was reopened on the 7th inst. The nave was reopened on St. Mark's Day, after complete restoration. Mr. Middleton was the architect throughout.

St. Mary's, Stalbridge, Dorset, which has been restored by Mr. T. H. Wyatt, at a cost of £2600, was reconsecrated on the 7th inst. It is a large structure, comprising work of the thirteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. The works include a new south aisle and transept, and lengthening of the nave.

The Rev. Dr. Lee, Incumbent of All Saints', Lambeth, appeared on Monday in the Queen's Bench Division to show cause against a rule which had been obtained by the Metropolitan Board of Works for a mandamus commanding Mr. Partridge, a metropolitan police magistrate, to issue a warrant to levy on the reverend gentleman a sum of £100 for repairs done to his church. The Lord Chief Justice said the Building Act never contemplated that an outlay of this description should be shifted from the parishioners upon the Incumbent. He therefore dismissed the rule.

The Rev. C. A. Belli, who was for fifty-three years Vicar of South Weald, near Brentwood, but who resigned the living a short time since, has given £12,000 towards the building of a church and its endowment, and for the erection of a parsonage-house at Bentley, an outlying district of South Weald parish. Mr. O. E. Coope, M.P. for Middlesex, who resides in the neighbourhood, has subscribed £2000 for the same objects; and a site for the buildings has been presented by Mr. C. J. Hume Tower. At the laying of the corner-stone of the church, a ceremony which has just been performed by Mr. Belli, it was stated that during his incumbency that gentleman had rebuilt the mother parish church and the parsonage, erected and endowed the village schools, and been a liberal contributor to the erection of Christ Church schools, Great Warley. The new church will cost about £8000, and the remainder of the money subscribed will be devoted to endowment. Mr. Belli's successor as Vicar of South Weald is Canon Fraser.

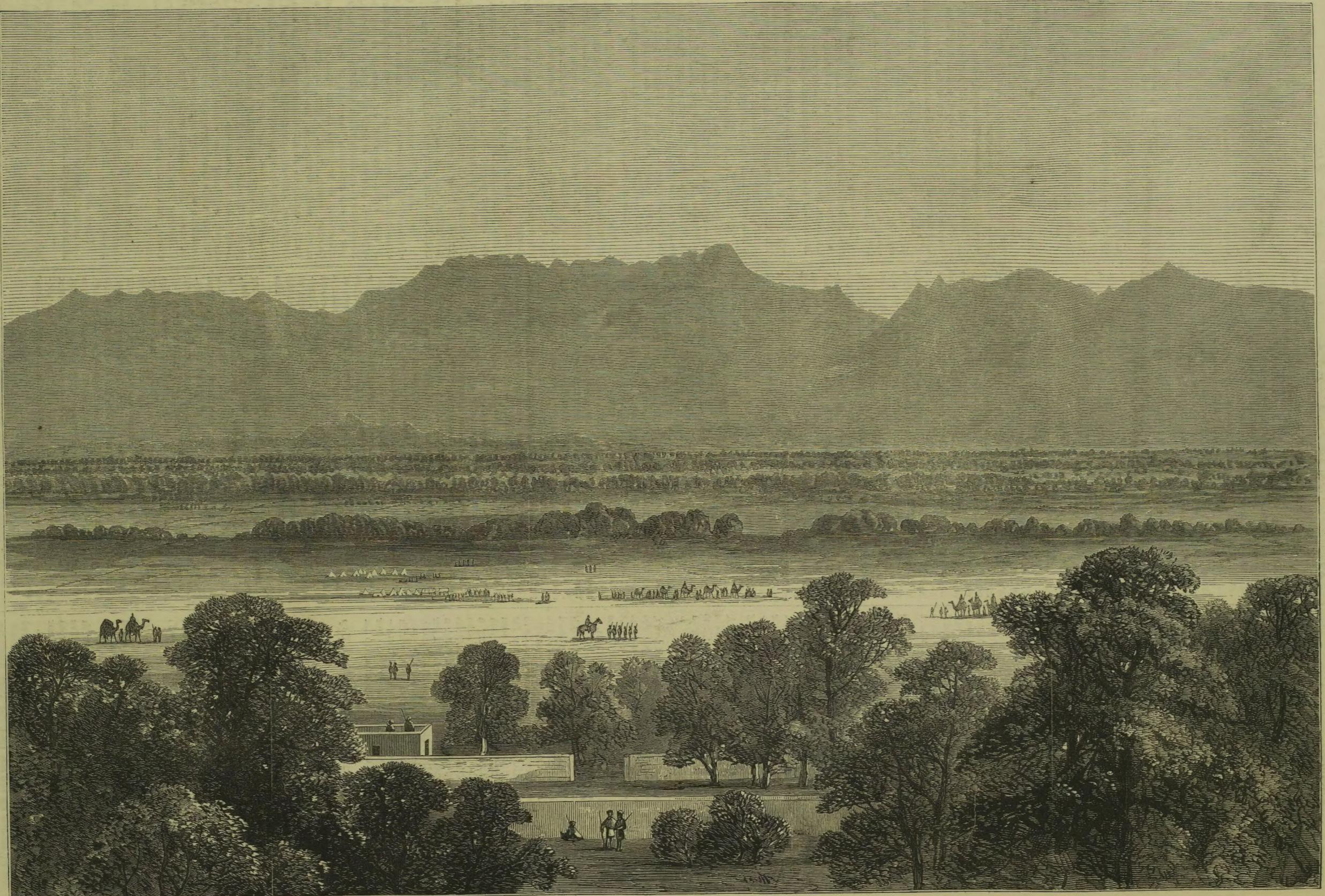
The Bishop of Hereford preached last week at the reopening of the church of Garway, situate on the banks of the Monnow, close to the borders of the counties of Hereford and Monmouth. A new Vicar, the Rev. J. Jones, who has recently been appointed, has set himself the task of effecting a complete restoration of a church which his Lordship described, "without fear of contradiction," as one of the most curious and interesting to be found in the West of England. The fine Norman tower, 27 ft. square, is detached, and there is much excellent work of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries about the church. The stone altar, with five incised crosses, remains in situ, and the rood loft steps are intact, while the open seats of massive oak have ends four inches in thickness. In the reign of Henry II., the Knights Templars built a preceptory close by, and after their suppression in 1313 it fell into the hands of the Knights Hospitallers, who remained there till the Reformation. Their chapel, adjoining the chancel, contains many interesting features, while the church generally exhibits sundry Jewish or Saracenic details, very harmoniously blended with English features. The architect engaged in the restoration is Mr. E. H. Lingden Barker, of Hereford; and the contractor for the works just executed was Mr. W. Balcombe, of Kenilworth.

It is stated that Monsignor M'Cabe, Auxiliary Bishop to the late Cardinal Cullen, has been appointed Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin.

Since our Supplement, containing a List of New Mayors, has been at press we have learnt that Mr. T. H. Edmunds has been chosen Mayor for Bridport.

The Devonshire Chamber of Agriculture has decided to hold the next exhibition at Devonport, near the end of next May. The prize-sheet shows that the total value of the prizes to be offered will amount to about £1200.

The prizes gained at the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations at Ramsgate centre were distributed on the 6th inst. by Mr. Talbot, M.P. for Oxford University. The hon. gentleman spoke of the importance of thoroughness in education, and of the great good which resulted from these local examinations.



"SOLOMON'S THRONE," THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN OF THE SULEIMAN RANGE, ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER OF THE PUNJAB.



A CHINESE PROCLAMATION.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"The harebrained chatter of irresponsible frivolity." Surely there has rarely been uttered a more neatly turned sentence of sarcasm than Lord Beaconsfield's denunciation at Guildhall of people who presume to talk politics without being members of her Majesty's Government, and at other seasons besides Lord Mayor's Day, on which occasion only, according to our epigrammatic Premier, "sense and truth" are served up as accompaniments to the calipash and the calipee. The point of Lord Beaconsfield's arrowy gibe lies in the fact that it is discharged at full random, and may hit all and sundry—friend or foe alike. It is a cap which may be made to fit anybody. Tories may twit Liberals with their "irresponsible frivolity," while the Liberals may return the compliment by laughing at the Jingoes as "hairbrained chatters."

Mem: When my readers (may they all live a thousand years!) grow weary of these "Echoes" I will change the title thereof to "Chatter," and sign myself "Harebrain," instead of "G. A. S." I shall continue to be frivolous, of course; but I shall not be wholly "irresponsible;" so far as doing my best to amuse my readers goes.

Still, I venture to opine that the eloquent Prime Minister had much better have left alone that allusion to "anonymous paragraph writers." Now and again a journalist may harmlessly lift, either wholly or partially, the veil of his *incognito*, as I do laughingly in this column, where, luckily, it is not my business to discuss any great public question, or to be angry with anybody. But, so far as seriously argumentative and controversial journalism is concerned, I hold the Anonymous to be one of the chief factors in the power and purity of the English press. Who am I, Brown or Jones or Robinson, that I should resume in my own proper person, and in print, to denounce the tergiversating statesman, to expose the corrupt speculator, to lash the impudent imposter, to rebuke the unjust judge? But, writing anonymously, the editorial "We" gives me, Brown or Jones or Robinson, authority and weight. Individually, I may be obscure, frivolous, hair-brained, and an irresponsible chatterer. But as "We," I am the representative of a certain phase of Public Opinion, and I can claim to be listened to with attention and respect.

It is quite true that personally and in pocket the writer of leading articles suffers grievously from the maintenance of the anonymous. In France the successful journalist may become a Deputy, an Academician, an Ambassador, a Minister of State. Thiers, Guizot, Villemain, Sainte Beuve, Fleury, all began their career as journalists or as professors. Some of the wealthiest newspaper proprietors in Paris have been simple journalists. Louis Veron, Nestor Roqueplan, and Alphonse Royer, successively managers of the *Grand Opéra*, were newspaper writers. Jules Janin, dramatic critic of the *Journal des Débats*, was a member of the French Academy. John Lemoinne, of the *Débats*, is an Academician now. The English journalist, however eminent may be the rank which he has taken in his profession, may expect to become—just nothing at all. No Academic distinction, no cross of the Legion of Honour, no chance of being appointed to a foreign mission, no chance of getting into Parliament—unless he have plenty of money, or, in Ireland, priestly patronage: in a word, November, to paraphrase Tom Hood. Stay, when November is dragging to a close, and December, with waning faculties, and poverty, and perhaps paralysis, approaches, the once eminent journalist, provided he have plenty of influential friends to back his petition, may perhaps get a Civil List pension of a hundred a year. In the face of these mournfully obvious facts, I yet contend that the English Press would not be half so useful nor half so powerful as it is were journalists to sign their names to their articles.

I see that Dr. Arthur Edis has been drawing attention in the *Times* to the cruel system of not permitting the young lady assistants in shops to sit down in the intervals of their long and weary hours of work; and I perceive that some of the leading drapery houses at the West-End have protested against Dr. Edis's strictures, and declare that in their establishments, at least, there is an abundance of sedentary accommodation for the female assistants. This I am extremely glad to learn; but, at the same time, proffering my respectful compliments to Dr. Arthur Edis, who is doing, I think, yeoman's service in a righteous cause, I would entreat him to make the round of the refreshment counters of our great London railway stations, and confidentially ask the young ladies employed there whether they are ever allowed to sit down, and if so, how often? Perhaps, since the letter in the *Times* appeared, a few three-legged stools have been introduced into our railway buffets for the relief of the barmaids; but I don't think that there were any such facilities for rest afforded for these poor damsels when I left London.

Still, it is quite possible to have too much of a good thing. What agonies, arising from muscular contractions of the lower limbs, are suffered by the continually sitting omnibus driver, by the sewing-machine "hand," by the watchmaker, the engraver, and, to a certain extent, by the author. The merchant's clerk may stand or sit, as he pleases; the painter can stand to his work; but I have known very few men of letters who could write comfortably, save sitting. Alexander Dumas the Elder used to dash off his romances, standing, in his shirt, with his bare feet on the cold tiles. He began at six in the morning, and by noon his day's work was finished. But then the elder Dumas seldom troubled himself to think. In Meissonier's admirable full-length portrait of Alexander Dumas the Younger the distinguished dramatist is immersed in a capacious *fauteuil*, with one leg crossed over the other, and an expression of the profoundest cogitation on his countenance. Dumas the Younger is a writer who thinks.

Mem: Two or three years ago I was afflicted during seven months with a dreadful malady in the extremities which caused me almost ceaseless torture. I experienced a little relief when I stood up; so, having no tall counting-house desk by me, I had a number of back volumes of the *Illustrated News* piled breast high on the dining-room table, and supporting my left arm with a crutch, tried to scrawl the "Echoes." I got on pretty well for an hour or so, but after that the crutch slipped, and I tumbled on the carpet, while the dining-room table emitted divers sounds alarmingly symptomatic of giving way under the weight of the back volumes. So I was fain to call in an intelligent youth to write from dictation at a guinea a week.

English shop girls do not sit down half enough. French shop women, on the other hand, sit a great deal too much. The females in the newspaper kiosques on the boulevards sit in their narrow little niches from seven in the morning until midnight. As for the poor *dames de comptoir* in the restaurants and cafés, they are the whitest of all white slaves. Always sitting, always scribbling out the customers' little bills, and always exposed to the glare of the gas and the fumes of bad tobacco. Poor ladies! They are expected, moreover, to keep

a lynx eye on the company and the waiters—if you look around, at your table, for a newspaper—for the saltspoon, you hear at once a little bell tinkling in the distance. The *dame de comptoir* has been watching you, and she has signalled to the *garçon* to supply your needs. A wonderful race, both *garçons* and *dames de comptoir*, and white slaves all of them. Who is not a slave, in some way or another? Have you not a friend who is the slave of his banker's book? or another who is the bond-servant of his broughams and victorias and his thoroughbred horses?

Anything more doleful than the aspect of the building in the Champ de Mars, tenanted until Sunday afternoon last by the peerless Exposition Universelle of 1878, it is difficult to conceive. Glass cases have been emptied, pictures, statuary, big machines, even, have been carted away with almost magical rapidity; and by Tuesday morning the vast bazaar looked miserably empty. The asphalté flooring has been torn up, and the bare earth of the Champ de Mars is disclosed beneath, with long lines of iron tramways to facilitate the removal of the heavier merchandise from the dismantled building. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

I proposed, jestingly, a fortnight ago that Messrs. Osler's great crystal throne should be dispatched to Cabul as a peace offering to our ill-conditioned neighbour, Shere Ali, Ameer of Afghanistan. I find that the glittering *fauteuil* in question is actually about to be dispatched to Calcutta. At the same time the Rajah of Putala has purchased from the exhibit of Messrs. Thos. Webb, of Stourbridge (they got a Grand Prix), a splendid crystal casket, decorated with gilt metal-work: while another Indian magnifico has become the possessor of three vast ornamental mirrors, with clusters of candelabra at the sides. A number of engraved and other glass from the Webb exhibit has been acquired by the Duchesse De la Torre for transmission to Spain.

All the scandal-mongers in Paris—there are said to be a million of them, just half the number of people who talk scandal in London—are in ecstasies at the extracts from Prince Bismarck's table-talk given in Herr Moritz Busch's recently published book. Whether Napoleon III. was, as the Prince qualifies him, a *Tiefenbacher*—a carpet knight, a commander of the Lumber Troop, or not, may be a matter of opinion; but I own that I felt a bitter pang when I found the illustrious Alexander von Humboldt set down as an egotist and a bore of the first water, who was always worrying people with stories about "Popocatapetl, a mountain in Mexico, seven thousand yards above the level of the sea." Ah! Prince Bismarck, if you had ever lived in the shadow of Popocatapetl and of its sister Ixtlasiatl, "the Virgin in white reclining" you would speak less disrespectfully of the topography of Tenochtitlan. I never heard General Ulysses S. Grant talk more eloquently than when he discoursed one night at Mr. James Ashbury, M.P.'s house at Brighton, of his Mexico campaign and of his ascent of Popocatapetl.

Mem: The monarch of Aztec mountains has, I admit, a somewhat crabbed name. To remember it off hand requires a slight mnemonic effort. Think of "Pop the cat in the kettle" and the transition to Popocatapetl will be instantaneous. This suggestion will, I hope, meet with the approval of Mr. Stokes, the distinguished authority on the Art of Memory. I succeeded the other day in "Stokesing" the name of a French novelist, Pigault Le Brun, whose appellation, through some perversity of memory, I have been during the last thirty years persistently unable to remember at all. At last I determined to "Stokes" the name of the author of "Mon Oncle Thomas" and "Les Barons de Felsheim." I remembered that he was a great glutton, and that he was a favourite of Jerome Napoleon, some time King of Wurtemburg, to whose Court he was attached in some subordinate capacity. As a courtier he would have worn some kind of uniform. I arbitrarily assumed that it would be of a brown colour embroidered with gold. Then I made a pen-and-ink drawing of a pig on his hind legs in a Court dress, and with a book under his arm. "Pig gold brown"—"Pigault Le Brun." I shall remember, I hope, the novelist's name for good.

G. A. S.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

It would, perhaps, be asking too much of human nature to furnish a model President of the Royal Academy—one that should meet every conceivable requirement of the office—that should reconcile rivalries and possible jealousies within the Academy, and satisfy the exactions of "outsiders" and the conflicting views of those who occupy themselves with the present and future of British art. We think, however, that both artists and public have reason to congratulate themselves on finding so many desiderata realised in the new President, Mr. Frederick Leighton, R.A., who was elected to the vacant post on Wednesday. First, and foremost, Mr. Leighton is eminent in art; and, as though to silence those of his critics who found in his painting something of effeminacy in feeling and conventionalism of execution, he has lately produced a group in sculpture remarkable for masculine energy both in conception and modelling. He may, also, be confidently expected to grace the position by gentlemanly courtesy and the gift of eloquence: whilst his command of Continental languages will be of advantage in official intercourse.

It is natural to compare Mr. Leighton with his predecessors in the Presidential chair. But in some points of view he has little in common with any of them. Three of the former Presidents, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Martin A. Shee, and Sir Francis Grant were exclusively portrait-painters. Benjamin West (who steadily refused knighthood on religious grounds) devoted himself principally to scriptural and historical subjects, but the encomia of his contemporaries and his own pretension have not been indorsed by the present generation. Sir Charles Eastlake—if he likewise failed to reach any high achievement—formed his taste at the purest sources of Italian art; and his contributions to artistic literature possess a value which should be more widely appreciated. Sir Joshua Reynolds, the first and greatest President, whose range extended beyond the portraiture in which he pre-eminently excelled, alone is now acknowledged as a great English master; and his "Discourses" have remained equally unapproached in our art-literature.

It may, perhaps, be regretted that the works of the new President of our English Academy should have revealed scarcely a trace of sympathy with English history, life, manners, or scenery. Nor is Mr. Leighton known as a prominent promoter of the interests of English artists, or of art-education in this country. Criticism, unbiased by fashionable applause, often delusive, will find in his painting the perception of only the superficial aspects and relations of beautiful forms and colours, in classical suggestions, or Italian and Eastern realities, as lending themselves to decorative effect, rather than the deeper insight into that highest beauty which is also the highest expression of natural truth. We do not demand that art should have a purpose outside itself. Even the so-called "sensuous" Venetians tell us most precious truths within the proper domain of art: their works are conditionally true, not unconditionally arti-

ficial. On the other hand, it may be justly argued that Mr. Leighton has by his example done a service to English art in directing attention to classical ideality, and the graceful aspect of life in Italy and the East. And we trust that when in his new position opportunities for usefulness present themselves he will not fail to avail himself of them for the benefit of the profession at large.

FARADAY LECTURE—GASEOUS STATE OF MATTER. The Faraday Medal, given every third year to a distinguished foreign philosopher by the Chemical Society of London, was this year given to Professor Adolphe Wurtz, of Paris, member of the Institut (Academy of Sciences), and editor of the great Dictionary of Pure and Applied Chemistry just completed. The previous recipients of the medal were professors J. B. Dumas, A. W. Hofmann, and Cannizzaro.

The lecture (in French), as on former occasions, was given at the Royal Institution on Tuesday. Professor Wurtz chose for his subject, "The Constitution of Matter in the Gaseous State," one intimately connected with Faraday's earliest discoveries. After having described the experiments of that philosopher in the liquefaction of chlorine, ammonia, cyanogen, and sulphurous acid, the Professor explained the principle of Faraday's method, which consists in letting the gas escape and accumulate in sealed tubes; and then noticed that of M. Bussy in 1824, who subjected the gases to great cold. Both processes result in bringing closer together the ultimate particles of the gas. According to the opinion of Sir Humphry Davy, it would seem that compression is more efficacious as a means of condensation than cold; but, as Professor Wurtz remarked, compression is not sufficient for certain gases, which can only be reduced to the liquid state by the combined action of great pressure and extreme cold. This also agrees with the present opinions on the constitution of aëroform fluids, and also with Professor Andrews' discoveries relating to the continuity of the liquid and the gaseous states. The Professor next referred to the theory of Daniel Bernoulli, who first described gases as being composed of minute particles, free in space, capable of moving very rapidly in straight lines, so that the pressure which gases exert results from the shock of their particles against the walls of the vessels which contain them. The facts relating to what Professor Andrews terms the "critical point" were next explained, as well as the impossibility of reducing by pressure alone any given gas above the temperature to which the "critical point" corresponds. For the so-called permanent gases this point is very low; and therefore for their reduction to the liquid state the combined action of a very great cold and a very powerful pressure is essentially requisite. The Professor then explained and illustrated the methods by which MM. Cailletet and Raoul Pictet were so thoroughly successful in causing the disappearance from science of the distinction between permanent and coercible gases. After considering the physical constitution of gases, the Professor terminated his lecture by touching upon some of the most general points relating to their chemical constitution. He said that the molecules, which move in space with incredible velocity, are themselves composed of atoms which are drawn together and so kept by affinity; and he referred to a theory concerning the relations which exist between the volumes of these gases and the number of molecules which they contain. The Italian chemist Avogadro was the first to say that equal volumes of gases or vapours, taken in the same conditions of temperature and pressure, contain the same number of molecules. Professor Wurtz insisted upon the importance of this proposition in a chemical point of view, and discussed several alleged exceptions, which he showed to be rather apparent than real, to the rule of Avogadro; and concluded by warmly expressing his sense of the immense importance of Faraday's researches in relation to the present high position of modern chemistry.

At the close of the lecture, which was illustrated by a series of magnificent experiments, the cordial thanks of the meeting were moved by Professor Frankland, seconded by Professor Odling; and, finally, the Faraday medal was given to Professor Wurtz by Dr. Gladstone, the president of the Chemical Society. The meeting closed with the Professor briefly expressing his deep sense of the honour awarded him.

The theatre was lit by the electric light, produced by the magneto-electric machine of Dr. C. William Siemens.

There was a great gathering of scientific men on Wednesday night at the annual dinner of the Chemical Society, at Willis's Rooms, the occasion being made use of to do honour to the eminent French chemist, M. de Wurtz, who on the previous night gave the triennial Faraday lecture at the Royal Institution. Among those present were Professor Huxley, Professor Tyndall, and Messrs. Crookes, Dewar, Frankland, Odling, and Roscoe.

LOSS OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.

Last Saturday the official report of the Commissioners appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into the loss of the Princess Alice was issued. The Court finds the cause of the casualty to have been a breach of rule 29 of the Thames Conservancy regulations by the Princess Alice not porting her helm when she came end on the Bywell Castle, a vessel coming in the opposite direction. Recommendations are made with respect to the navigation of the river as precautions against the recurrence of similar disasters.

The Coroner's jury in this case, being unable to agree on Wednesday evening, were locked up all night. At half-past seven on Thursday morning they agreed to the following verdict, fifteen out of the nineteen jurymen signing the inquisition returned:—"That the deaths of the said William Beachey and others were occasioned by drowning in the waters of the river, from a collision that took place after sunset between a steam-vessel called the Bywell Castle and a steam-vessel called the Princess Alice, whereby the Princess Alice was cut in two and sank; such collision not being wilful. That the Bywell Castle did not take the necessary precaution in time for easing, stopping, and reversing her engines; and that the Princess Alice contributed to the collision by not stopping and going astern. That all collisions, in the opinion of the jury, might be in future avoided if proper and stringent rules and regulations were laid down for the navigation of all steam traffic on the River Thames."—The following addenda were made to the verdict:—"1, We consider the Princess Alice was on Sept. 3 seaworthy; 2, We think the Princess Alice was not properly and sufficiently manned; 3, We think the number of persons on board the Princess Alice was more than was prudent; 4, We think the means of saving life on board the Princess Alice were insufficient for a vessel of her class."

A new bridge over the river Irwell at Old Trafford, erected by the Corporation of Salford, the Cheshire Lines Committee, the Stretford Local Board, and the Mersey and Irwell Navigation Company, has been opened.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The nomination of Sheriffs for the counties of England and Wales took place in the Court of Exchequer on Tuesday.

Mr. Henry Bret Ince, Q.C., and Mr. Horace Davey, Q.C., have been elected Benchers of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.

The National Poultry Show began at the Crystal Palace on Monday, and remained open till Thursday evening. The entries exceed those of any previous year.

Mr. William Hurran, of the Green Gate, City-road, has been elected to succeed Mr. William Rolls as chairman of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum for the year 1879.

At Mr. Murray's annual trade sale dinner Mr. Smiles's "Life of Robert Dick" (the baker of Thurso) was exhibited, and the whole of the edition, consisting of 5000 copies, sold, and orders received for 2000 extra copies.

Mr. Fawcett, M.P., addressed a meeting in the Victoria Hall, Bethnal-green, last Tuesday, on the subject of the Government of India, and emphatically condemned the course being pursued with regard to Afghanistan.

The *Morning Advertiser* is authorised to contradict a statement which has appeared to the effect that Christmas clubs at the houses of licensed victuallers had been prohibited by the Chief Commissioner of Police. The statement is said to be entirely without foundation.

Between 600 and 700 gentlemen connected with the metropolitan counties branch of the British Medical Association assembled yesterday week in the South Kensington Museum, the occasion being the conversazione of the president of their body, Dr. Andrew Clarke.

The Common Serjeant presided on Tuesday night at a meeting of about 300 thieves, who were brought together by a mission agency at their chapel in Little Wild-street. Some of the visitors had already served long terms of penal servitude. Three or four reformed thieves addressed the assembly.

Last Tuesday the house 61, Gracechurch-street, was opened as a people's café by the People's Café Company. The house has been handsomely fitted up, and is replete with all the appliances of the trade to which it is to be devoted. The opening address was given by Mr. S. Morley, M.P.

Last week the total number of paupers in the metropolis was 78,870, of whom 41,010 were in workhouses, and 37,830 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 680, 767, and 449 respectively.

A contract has been entered into by the local authorities with a firm of nurserymen to plant St. George's-road, Southwark, with plane-trees from the Elephant and Castle to the Westminster Bridge-road; also to complete the planting of the Blackfriars-road up to the approach to Blackfriars Bridge.

The new session of the Royal Geographical Society was opened at Burlington-gardens on Monday evening—Sir Rutherford Alcock, the vice-president, in the chair. In his opening address the chairman reviewed the progress of exploration. Afterwards a paper upon the course of the Fly river and the Island of New Guinea was read.

The first meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Botanic Society since the vacation was held at the Gardens last Saturday. Numerous donations of plants and seeds were reported, including plants of Madras nutmeg, and other spices from the Duke of Buckingham. A discussion respecting the sanitary influence of certain classes of plants and trees growing in the neighbourhood of dwelling houses took place, the speakers being Professor Bentley, Professor Mivart, Dr. Brewer, and other medical Fellows of the society.

Lord Salisbury has received a despatch from the Chinese Minister in London, conveying the thanks of the Chinese Government for the assistance rendered by Englishmen in all parts of the world in relieving the distress caused by the famine in the northern provinces of China. The Minister says that this spontaneous act of generosity has made a deep impression on the Government and people of China, which cannot but have the effect of more closely cementing the friendly relations which now so happily exist between China and the people of this country.

A fancy bazaar, in aid of the Soldiers' Institute at Portsmouth, will be held at Willis's Rooms on Friday, the 29th inst., and following day. A choice collection of useful and ornamental articles, from India, China, Tasmania, Norway, Scotland, and elsewhere, will be offered for sale; also foreign pottery, water-colour drawings, children's clothing, Christmas cards and presents, in great variety. One stall will be reserved for the benefit of a projected institute at Sheerness. The bazaar will be under the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and many other distinguished persons.

The Court of Common Council, after a long discussion, has rejected by a majority of 92 the report of the committee recommending the erection of a low-level bridge over the Thames near the Tower.—At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works a recommendation of Sir J. W. Bazalgette has been approved, that in the Parliamentary notices there should be included power to make an additional approach to the proposed Tower Bridge from the Surrey side, and it was stated that the gradient of the approach to the proposed bridge from the south side was one in forty, and was consequently much less than the approach the Waterloo, Blackfriars, Southwark, and London Bridges.

In the Exchequer Division yesterday week, the hearing of an action concerning the right of chemists and druggists to prescribe was brought to a close before Mr. Baron Pollock and a special jury. It had been instituted by the Society of Apothecaries of London against a pharmaceutical chemist carrying on business at Nottingham to recover two penalties of £20 each for having acted as an apothecary without having obtained the certificate specified in the Act; in other words, for having medically examined and prescribed for customers over the counter. The defendant pleaded that he had only followed the practice of chemists, which was protected by the 28th section. The jury found a verdict in his favour.

The following are the awards of medals by the Council of the Royal Society for the present year. As will be observed, the claims of foreign science have been fully recognised. The medals will be given away at the society's anniversary meeting on the 30th inst.:—The Copley Medal to Mr. Jean Baptiste Boussingault for his long-continued and important researches and discoveries in agricultural chemistry; a Royal Medal to Mr. John Allan Broun, F.R.S., for his investigations during thirty-five years in magnetism and meteorology and for his improvements in methods of observation; a Royal Medal to Dr. Albert Günther, F.R.S., for his numerous and valuable contributions to the zoology and anatomy of fishes and reptiles; the Rumford Medal to Mr. Alfred Cornu, for his various optical researches, and especially for his recent re-determination

of the velocity of propagation of light; the Davy Medal to Messrs. Louis Paul Cailletet and Raoul Pictet, for their researches, conducted independently but contemporaneously, on the condensation of the so-called permanent gases.

During the last two months the Fishmongers' Company seized at Billingsgate Market and destroyed the enormous quantity of 145 tons 5 cwt. of fish as unfit for human food. Of this, 74 tons came by land and 71 tons by water. The fish numbered 247,959, and included 51 bream, 15 brill, 391 cod, 1053 crabs, 42,200 dabs, 43 John-dorys, 5063 gurnets, 74,787 haddock, 657 hake, 1 halibut, 20,850 herrings, 2 ling, 972 lobsters, 440 mackerel, 231 mullets, 14,448 plaice, 21 skate, 18,900 smelts, 2612 soles, 517 thornbacks, 12 trout, 206 turbot, and 63,420 whiting; and, in addition, 24 bags and 83 bushels of oysters, 8 bushels of cockles, 266 of periwinkles, 1492 of mussels, and 120 of whelks, 3721 gallons of shrimps, 1230 lb. of cels, and 31 lb. of prawns.

There were 2607 births and 1590 deaths registered in London last week. The deaths included 9 from smallpox, 18 from measles, 60 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 33 from whooping-cough, 36 from different forms of fever, and 26 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had steadily increased from 158 to 253 in the nine preceding weeks, further rose to 434 last week, and exceeded by 38 the corrected average: 277 resulted from bronchitis. In Greater London 3173 births and 1896 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 33.8 deg., being 2.6 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of sixty years. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 15.5 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 65.1 hours.

The *City Press* states that the amount collected during the year of office of Lord Mayor Cotton was £38,000: the subscriptions being for the Thames Inundation, the Goliath, Warspite, and Thunderer funds, and the Eastern War Sufferers' Relief Fund. During Alderman Sir T. White's year of office a sum of £195,000 was raised for charitable purposes: the principal Fund was of course the Indian Famine Fund, the other collections being for the West of England Inundations, the Shipping Disasters, and the Fire at St. John, New Brunswick. In the year just closed (Sir Thomas S. Owden's) the total is about £85,000: being in respect of the Eurydice Fund, £5700; the Princess Alice, £47,500; the Abercarnie Colliery Fund, £31,000; and the Ilford Colliery Fund, £1000. The total for the three years is about £618,000.

The forty-sixth annual general meeting of the Sacred Harmonic Society was held on Wednesday evening at Exeter Hall. According to the report read, the subscription-list of the past season was fully up to the average. Reference was made to the successful production of Itossini's "Moses in Egypt," both musically and financially, and the members referred in very complimentary and congratulatory terms to the valuable services rendered by Sir Michael Costa, who from the first suggestion of the idea down to the moment of its successful realisation gave unremitting attention to every point connected with the score; and to his unceasing vigilance, coupled with his well-known musical ability and skill, must in a great measure be attributed this happy crowning point of the labours of the past season. The forty-seventh season will begin on Friday next with performances of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The chief vocalists will be Miss Anna Williams, Mrs. Suter, Madame Patey, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Bridson.

The Duke of Bedford, this year's president, and the Council of the Smithfield Club have made arrangements for the forthcoming Cattle Show at the Agricultural Hall. The prize-list for the ensuing show has been settled, and will be larger than ever. The show is this year to be divided into seventy-six classes—thirty-two for cattle, thirty-one for sheep, and thirteen classes for pigs. For the Devon, Hereford, Shorthorn, and Sussex breeds the money prizes for each breed will be £220, and the aggregate amount of the monetary prizes for the cattle classes will reach £1400, for the sheep classes £755, and for pigs £192. In addition, there are six silver cups of the value of £10 each to the best Devon, Hereford, Shorthorn, Sussex, Scotch, or cross-bred animal, in their respective classes; a £50 silver cup for the best steer or ox, and for the best heifer or cow, with the champion plate of one hundred guineas for best beast in the show, of the aggregate value of £445. In the sheep there are ten silver cups of the value of £20 each, and a champion plate for the best pen of three sheep in the show, value £240; and four silver cups for pigs, valued at £15 each, or an aggregate of £60, thus making the entire value of the prizes for the forthcoming show considerably over £3000. It has been arranged that the show shall begin this year on Monday, Dec. 9. Tuesday, the 10th, will be the commencement of the show to the general public, and it will continue open the three following days, finally closing on the evening of Friday, Dec. 13.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further orders.

The "Hospital Sunday" collections in Liverpool this year amount to £10,044, a slight increase on last year.

The Leicester Corporation have decided to ask for powers to use the electric light in that town.

The Ord Distillery, in Inverness-shire, one of the largest in the north of Scotland, was destroyed by fire last Saturday.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Scottish Academicians was held on Wednesday in Edinburgh, when Mr. Robert Gibb, Edinburgh; Mr. Robert Alexander, Cramond; and Mr. W. B. Hole, Edinburgh, were elected Associates.

Michael Ahern, the last of the Fenian prisoners, has been released from Millbank Prison on the representation of Mr. Butt, Mr. O'Connor Power, and Mr. O'Shaughnessy. He had been eleven years in penal servitude.

The Cunard liner Gallia was launched on Tuesday from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Thomson at Dalmuir, near Glasgow. The vessel was named by the Marchioness of Ailsa. Her length is 450 ft.; breadth, 44 ft.; depth, 36 ft., tonnage, 5200; horse-power, 700.

The inhabitants of the fishing port of Eyemouth, on the Berwickshire coast, have resolved to adopt a scheme for the improvement of the harbour proposed by Mr. Meek, C.E., of Edinburgh. A pier is to be built, at a cost of £20,000, and there is to be a line from the North British Railway.

The Dublin Chamber of Commerce on Monday adopted a scheme of incorporation under the Companies Acts as an association limited by guarantee. The association will be registered under the Board of Trade; but the objectionable word "limited" will, by consent of the Board of Trade, be omitted from its title, and its accounts will not be audited by an officer of the Board of Trade. There are at present about 1200 members, and the constituency is not to number more than 1500. The liability of each member is fixed at £5.

JOHNSONIANA.

Dr. Johnson still stops the way. It is to be hoped, however, that, when *Dr. Johnson, His Friends, and His Critics*, by George Birkbeck Hill, D.C.L. (Smith, Elder, and Co.), and *Johnson's Lives of the Poets, &c.*, edited, with a preface, by Matthew Arnold (Macmillan and Co.), have stood their fair time at publicity's door, the "great lexicographer" may be finally driven off, and the literary thoroughfare may be left free for the circulation of less threadbare "subjects." It is not improbable, in fact, that the public have had more than enough, by this time, of Dr. Johnson; and that his memory may suffer from the irritation produced by "durable iteration," just as the name of Aristides became intolerable to the worthy Athenian citizen. One is almost tempted to ask for a revision of the English language, if "the portrait of one great man drawn by another great man" is to be considered a true description of Macaulay's life of Johnson. Dr. Johnson was undoubtedly a "great lexicographer;" and Mr. Macaulay, before he became a lord, was undoubtedly a great essayist; but it is surely an exaggeration to write them down "great men." Moreover, for all the fear which Dr. Johnson inspired (and it is notorious that he inspired none in such men as Beauclerk or even Langton) during his lifetime, there cannot be many people who regard his memory with that awe of which a little is almost inseparable from one's idea of greatness. On the contrary, one's admiration for the "great lexicographer" is, in consequence perhaps of the manner in which Macaulay and other biographers have dwelt upon his more repulsive and ludicrous peculiarities, modified by a little of that feeling with which such monstrosities as a learned pig, or a dancing bear, or a talking seal are regarded. And that is not the sort of feeling with which we look upon greatness. That Dr. Johnson was an extraordinary man, and that he was something better than a great man, as the world generally counts greatness, there is certainly no inclination here to deny; but it is possible to have too much of a good thing, and even of a good man. It must be acknowledged, however, that the prevalent rage for Johnsoniana has resulted, so far as both Dr. Hill and Mr. Arnold are concerned, in two very entertaining, interesting, and possibly useful works.

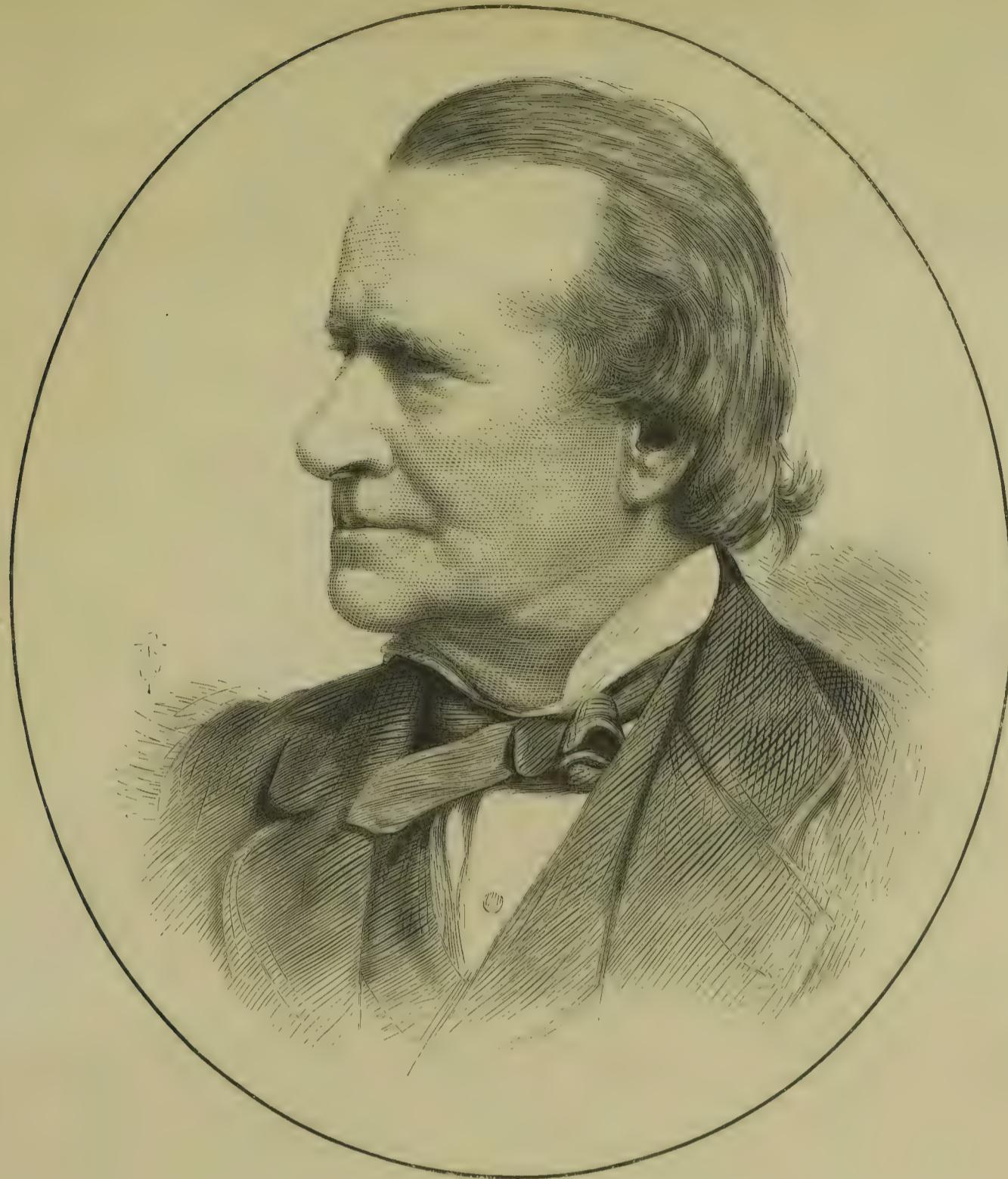
Dr. Hill's volume consists partly of essays hitherto unpublished; partly of articles already published in the columns of the leading journals and periodicals, "so re-cast and so enlarged that, so far as form at least is concerned, they may fairly claim to be original;" partly of compositions "republished in the same form in which they at first appeared," but with such additions as appeared advisable. The work is divided into ten chapters. The first presents the reader with a very striking picture of Oxford as it was when Johnson was an undergraduate of Pembroke. The second is occupied with a sort of disquisition, in which anecdotes concerning Johnson are intermingled with or added to a vindication of his character against the misrepresentations of Macaulay. The third is devoted chiefly to the task of showing how far Mr. Carlyle is right and how far wrong in his estimate of Boswell as a true hero-worshipper and as a labourer in what the French might call the exploitation of Samuel Johnson. The fourth is to all intents and purposes a defence of Boswell against the aspersions of Macaulay. The fifth contains a short dissertation upon "the melancholy of Johnson and Cowper." The sixth is apparently intended to prove that "the respectable Hottentot" mentioned in one of Lord Chesterfield's letters "was not Samuel Johnson, but Mr. L. Lord Chesterfield's relation." The seventh has to do principally with the tone of Lord Chesterfield's celebrated letters, from which we are called upon to conclude, as we have probably long ago concluded, that "there could never have been any intimacy, still less could there have been any affection, between the author of 'The Vanity of Human Wishes' and the writer of these 'Letters to a Son.'" The eighth is full of pleasant writing about the "tall Lincolnshire squire," Bennet Langton, of gentle and gentleman-like repute; and the ninth, of equally pleasant writing, about the fashionable Beauclerk. The tenth is a touching tribute to the memory of Oliver Goldsmith. There is also an appendix, wherein the not very important question of how long Johnson remained at Oxford is discussed; and to that appendix is further appended a "note" exhibiting the evidence upon which we should conclude that, "so far from being three years at Oxford, he was there barely fourteen months." The book is pretty certain to be received with "the degree of favour" for which the author is anxious; but it is with mixed feelings that one accepts the assurance that, if it should, the author will "hope in another volume to write of others among Johnson's friends, and, perhaps, of others among his critics." Many of us would be better pleased if the author would write an equally agreeable volume about somebody else's friends and critics, of whom we know less and are desirous of knowing more.

As for Mr. Arnold's book, there is scarcely anything to be said about it beyond the few following remarks. He is so grave an authority that we open our mouths and shut our eyes and take what he pleases to send us. And it pleases him to give us a preface in which he explains some of his views about education, and his reasons for editing, in the interest of "the student of English literature," the "most important of the lives in Johnson's volumes." He has accordingly chosen six—the lives of Milton, Dryden, Swift, Addison, Pope, and Gray. The selection shows that he does not consider "most important" to comprise "best;" otherwise, he would certainly have substituted the life of Savage for one of the chosen. He has taken what Sydney Smith might have called a "short view" of his editorial duties; for he has added only "one single note," has "reprinted Johnson's six chief lives simply as they are given in the edition in four volumes octavo, the edition which passes for being the first to have a correct and complete text," and has "left the lives, in that natural form, to have their own effect upon the reader." There is, of course, a great deal to be said in favour of this plan; for in passing from Milton to Gray the reader will pass from the English of 1608 to the English of 1771 and, in respect of the biographer himself, of 1781, when Johnson was still sound as well as ripe in intellect and style, though doomed to fall in a year or two, so that gradual transformations in manner, expression, and orthography may be easily followed by the observant. On the other hand, the plan allows wheat and tares, truth and error, what is worthy and what is unworthy of imitation, to become implanted together in the reader's mind, to be hereafter distinguished and separated not without considerable difficulty and at some risk of mental disturbance. However, the reader will certainly have in Johnson's criticisms, poor and unjust as they may sometimes be, an example which might be profitably studied by the majority of our modern critics: he does not use the work which he criticises as a mere excuse for the display of his own proficiency in the arts of rhetoric, mystification, and fine writing; he does not wrap up his meaning in a cloud of vaporous verbosity. It should be mentioned that between the preface and the lives is interposed the vigorous "Life of Johnson" contributed by Macaulay to the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

RECENT ASSYRIAN DISCOVERIES, BY MR. RASSAM.



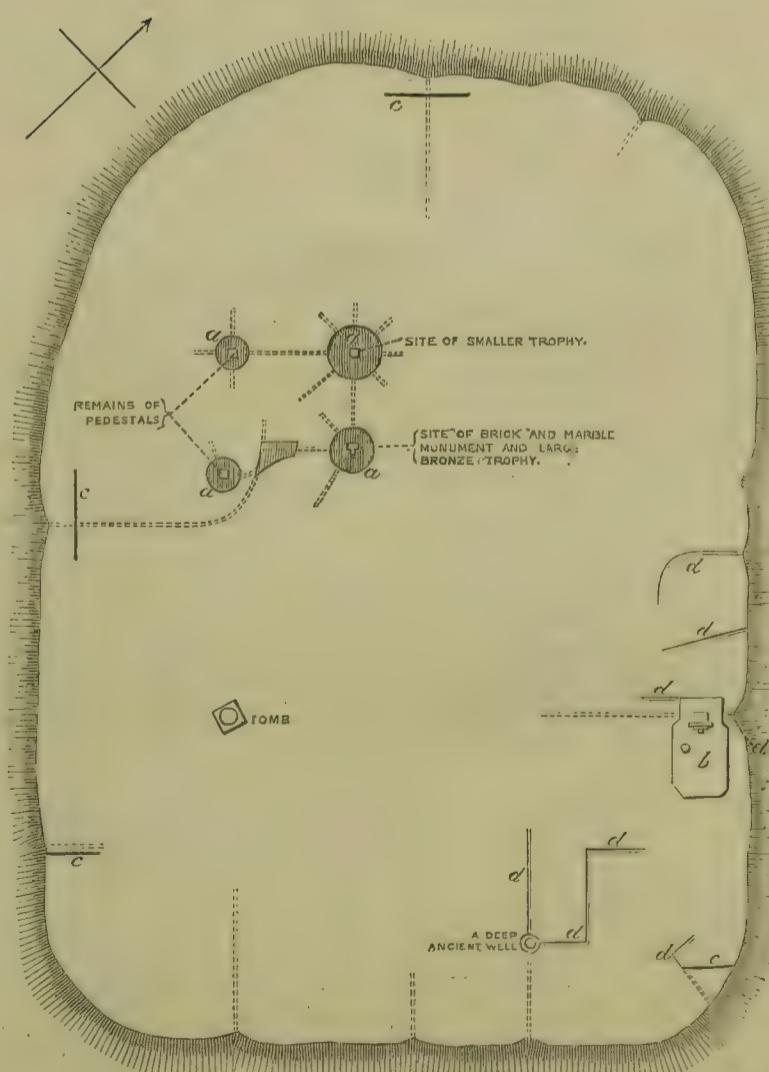
J. T. BALCOMB. DEL.



THE LATE MR. SAMUEL PHELPS.

ASSYRIAN DISCOVERIES.

Some interesting articles in the *Times*, and in several other daily journals, towards the end of last August, described the important discoveries made in the spring of this year by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam at Balawat, nine miles north-east of Nimroud (Kalah), and fifteen miles from Koyunjik, on the Tigris, the site of ancient Nineveh. Mr. Rassam, a native of that country, but a naturalised British subject, and long in the service of our Foreign Office, was the assistant of Sir Austen Henry Layard, now her Majesty's Envoy at Constantinople, in the famous explorations of Nineveh and Nimroud, about thirty years ago, which contributed the first instalment of relics of the Assyrian historical monuments to the British Museum. Since the lamented death of Mr. George Smith, who had carried on the work partly for the British Museum, partly at the cost of the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*, the Museum authorities have commissioned Mr. Rassam to pursue these researches, from which he has already obtained some valuable results. He came home last summer, bringing some collections which are now in the Museum, and a portion of which, from Balawat, are the subject of our present Illustrations. A lecture explanatory of these sculpture-records of Assyrian history was delivered last week to the Society of Biblical Archaeology, in Conduit-street, by Mr. Theophilus Pinches, the successor of Mr. George Smith at his post in the Oriental Antiquities Department of the Museum. He described the mound of Balawat as the site of an ancient Assyrian fortress, which had borne a different name before the reign of Assurnazirpal, father of Shalmaneser II., whose reception of tribute from Jehu, King of Israel, is recorded on the famous black obelisk. Though so close to Nineveh, it had been taken and held by the Babylonians during a period of Assyria's political decline, perhaps coincident with the epoch of Hebrew ascendancy. But when Assurnazirpal, a great warrior, came to the throne he recovered the city, and renamed it Imgur-Beli, and built there a temple to the god of war, near the city's north-eastern wall. These facts are recorded on alabaster tablets found by Mr. Rassam in a coffer of the same material near the entrance of the temple itself. As Mr. Pinches remarked, they shed a fresh ray of light on one of the darkest periods of Assyrian history. The



PLAN OF MR. RASSAM'S EXCAVATIONS IN THE MOUND AT BALAWAT.

mound is nearly rectangular, and its corners are turned pretty accurately towards the four cardinal points of the compass. The temple ruins lie near the north-eastern edge, where ran the city wall. In the western half of the mound four stone platforms were found marking the sides of an irregular square. While digging round these platforms Mr. Rassam unearthed some pieces of chased bronze, and at length two huge bronze monuments slowly came to view. They were of the strangest shape. Each seemed formed of a centrepiece with seven long arms on either hand, like colossal hat-racks, with which the first published accounts compared them. Even after laying them bare, the energetic excavator had great difficulty in disinterring them, and was mortified at hearing the precious bronzes split and crack as the sun dried up the earth in which they had lain buried during so many centuries. According to the explorer's ground plan, the platforms mark the entrances to the courtyard of a noble palace, having two entrances on the north-east and two others on the north-west. The bronzes arrived at the British Museum at the beginning of August last. There they met with an enthusiastic welcome, and no less naturally called forth much speculation as to their nature and use. To Mr. Ready, the ingenious artificer of the department at the British Museum, whose task it was to see to the cleansing of the fragments, piecing them together, and nailing them with the original bronze nails on wood of the same thickness as that which underlay the plates thus fastened, belongs the merit of solving the riddle. He was the first to see that the bronze plates of the larger of the two monuments had formed the coverings of an enormous pair of rectangular folding doors, each about twenty-two feet in height and six feet broad, which had evidently turned on pivots, and were held up at the top by strong rings fixed in the masonry. The body of the doors was of wood three inches thick, as measured by the nails, which are found to be clinched a little more than that distance from the heads, the overplus being just the thickness of the bronze plates themselves, which is about one sixteenth of an inch. Each door revolved on a circular post, about a foot in diameter. Each post had a pivot at the bottom. The pivots are at the Museum, but the sockets in which they turned were unfortunately left behind. The bronze plates are about eight feet long. They were nailed horizontally across each door, but,

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NEW BOOKS.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have published their "Illustrated Edition" of the Rev. Canon Farrar's *Life of Christ*, a book which has, since its first appearance in 1874, gone through twenty-three editions, and has gained an abiding place in the highest class of that department of English popular literature devoted to sacred themes. After such emphatic confirmation of the decided public approval with which this important work of evangelical history was greeted, it would be superfluous to criticise its method and style of execution, or to discuss the objections still entertained by many thoughtful readers to any attempt, however learned, skilful, and reverential, to recast the New Testament narrative in a literary composition of modern form. Canon Farrar must be admitted to have performed this task as well as it could have been done upon the plan which had been laid down, and with such materials as were extant; though it may appear to some, who are much accustomed to historical studies, that the result is to show the inapplicability of ordinary modes of inquiry to the examination of the facts referred to, having regard to the nature of the documents in hand. There can, however, be no question of the great interest and value of a large amount of collateral information which Canon Farrar has brought to bear, from extensive and various researches, upon the surrounding circumstances of our Saviour's earthly lot in Palestine under the Roman Empire. His work demands for this purpose a serious and attentive perusal, accompanying that of the Gospels, to which it furnishes an instructive commentary from the archaeological, topographical, and exegetical standpoints. The book is rendered far more useful to that end, as well as extremely beautiful and attractive, by the magnificent series of pictorial illustrations with which it is now supplied in the present edition. Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have spared no cost or care in preparing this noble volume. They intrusted to Mr. F. Mason Good the service of taking original photographs in the Holy Land, which he visited on that errand; while the Rev. S. S. Lewis, Fellow of Corpus Christi, superintended the copying and engraving of sculptures, coins, and gems, and other relics of antiquity. The illustrations, numbering five or six hundred, consist mostly of woodcuts interspersed with the text, but some views of scenery are of full-page size. No attempt has been made to design any fresh artistic and ideal representations of the persons of Christ and His disciples; but a few of the most ancient sculptures, and paintings in Greek or Oriental manuscripts, which show the primitive conception of grouping the figures, in such actions as "The Raising of Jairus' Daughter," or "The Miraculous Draught of Fishes," have been copied in reduced outline. This moderate and subordinate use of fine-art creations, eschewing all those which belong to the later ages of the Roman Catholic Church, may be deemed preferable to the copious introduction of Italian Renaissance designs, those of Raffaele and others, majestic and graceful as they are, in Mr. Murray's edition of the New Testament; but it would perhaps have been still better to exclude all pictures of our Lord from a book for Protestant English readers. The views of places in Judea and Galilee, and ruins of buildings, of the towns and cities, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth, Tiberias, the supposed sites of Bethsaida and Capernaum, and many localities of hallowed associations, contribute the better part of the Illustrations; besides many others which exemplify the customs, dress, manners, and habits of the people in that country, less changed than among the nations of Christendom. Maps, plans, and diagrams assist the topographical explanations, and there are many small drawings of furniture, implements, and utensils of daily life, which help the reader to a correct knowledge of things mentioned in the Gospel narrative, or in the discourses and conversations reported of Christ.

The second volume of the *New Testament Commentary*, edited by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, of which also Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin are the publishers, has now made its appearance. We noticed, about eighteen months since, the publication of the first volume, containing the Four Evangelists, with an introduction by Bishop Ellicott, and with commentaries on St. Matthew, Mark, and Luke, by the Rev. Dr. E. H. Plumptre, and by the Rev. H. W. Watkins on St. John. The present volume consists of the Acts of the Apostles, with commentary by Dr. Plumptre; and the Epistles of St. Paul to the Romans, Corinthians, and Galatians, with commentaries by the Rev. W. Sanday, by Dr. Plumptre, and by the Rev. Teignmouth Shore. This portion of the New Testament is certainly that which most needs the aid of a judicious theological exposition; and we cannot doubt that the esteemed clergymen to whose hands it was here committed, following their eminent predecessors, Dr. Lightfoot, Dr. Vaughan, Dean Stanley, and others, have done all that could be expected to render the full meaning of St. Paul clearly intelligible, and to remove misconceptions and hindrances in the study of his authentic writings. It should always be remembered that these, after all, constitute the oldest in date, and the most immediately Apostolic, of the Christian Scriptures in our possession; that they have a peculiar impress of originality and genuineness, not surpassed by any other ancient literature; and that they are the unquestionable documents of the earliest form of Christian doctrine and practice. Every contribution, therefore, to the better understanding of this part of the New Testament, is even more valuable than the more elaborate work of Canon Farrar above noticed; and it does equal credit to the same publishers that they have procured its compilation for the benefit of their countrymen in the present times of eager religious discussion.

We have lately renewed, upon the occasion of receiving, from Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, the beautiful illustrated edition of "The Fern Paradise," our former expressions of admiration for that work, and for its predecessor, "The Fern World." The same author, Mr. Francis George Heath, an enthusiastic and accomplished observer of the loveliest forms of wild and free vegetable growth in his native country of Great Britain, but more especially in the West of England, has now produced a third book of that class, which merits an equal degree of popular favour. It is entitled *Our Woodland Trees*, and is a worthy companion of the preceding delightful volumes, being adorned in like manner with exquisitely fine coloured lithographs, representing the leaves of trees with their minutest veining, perfectly accurate in drawing, and life-like to a charming degree, as well as many wood engravings of forest scenery and other landscape, groves and glades and single trees—a store of summer beauties to be enjoyed by the winter fireside. The text, of which these pictures supply most agreeable illustrations, is a discourse, first, upon the life of the tree, one of the most interesting topics of natural history; next, upon the romantic paths of the New Forest in Hampshire, with a nearer ramble to Epping Forest, which also repays the visitor; thirdly, upon the cultivation of certain trees in London and other towns, in the Parks, open roads, and private gardens of a city or its suburbs; and, finally, we have a brief account, but sufficiently precise, of sixty different species—oaks, elms, and beeches, the ash, the chestnut, the lime, the plane, maple, and sycamore, the willow, the

poplars, the birch, the yew, the firs, pines, and larches, the hedge-trees, the orchard-trees, and many others familiar to English eyes. Such a book as this has long been wanted; and it should be, together with the book of Ferns and Mr. F. E. Hulme's *Familiar Wild Flowers*, in the possession of all those persons living in town who love the country best, and who desire to keep up their happy remembrance of rural nature. We have no doubt there are several hundred thousand of such residents in London and the other great towns of England and Scotland at all seasons of the year; and we entirely sympathise with their predilection, while referring them to Mr. F. G. Heath and several recent authors of the same class for a certain amount of literary consolation.

ART.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

In our article last week on the National Gallery, we mentioned incidentally the genial manner in which the information relating to the pictures acquired during the current year is conveyed. Some emendations or rather alterations in the old matter of the catalogue have, however, been made, which seem to us scarcely so well considered. Among the alterations to which we refer is the substitution of the family name or surname of several masters for their frequently better-known pseudonym, sobriquet, or nick-name. It need not be said that no personal names are more difficult to arrange alphabetically than those of the Old Masters. Frequently they were known in their own time, and have been known since, almost exclusively by nicknames. For instance, Masaccio, "dirty Thomas," was so called on account of his slovenly habits; Giorgione, "big George," was an allusion to his fine, handsome person; whilst Pinturicchio was "the little painter;" Giovanni da Fiesole was styled "Fra Angelico," on account of the number of angels which the good *frate* introduced into his pictures, as "Uccello" derived his name from his fondness for introducing birds, and Garofalo from the gillyflower monogram in his foregrounds; "Guercino" owed that appellation to his squint, whilst the more flattering designation, "l'Ingegno," was given in acknowledgment of Aloisi's cleverness. Sometimes the name was due to the painter's office or order, as Sebastiano del Piombo, "of the Lead," in reference to the office he held of keeper of the leaden seals, with which the Papal bulls were stamped; and Domenichino, or "the little Dominican." But as frequently the father's occupation gave the cognomen, as Tintoretto, "the dyer;" l'Ortolano, "the gardener;" Andrea del Sarto, "of the tailor;" and Ghirlandaio, in allusion to the art of his father, the goldsmith, in making garlands. Very often, also, the painter derived his name from his native place, or the place he last hailed from, or where he was best known, as il Pordenone, or the Pordenonese; Parmegiano, "the little Parmesan;" Perugino, "the little Perugian;" Spagnoletto, "the little Spaniard." It is not easy, either, to arrange many compound names alphabetically—such as Melozzo da Forli, Guido Reni, Don Diego de Silva y Velasquez, Rembrandt Hermanszoon van Ryn.

The principle adopted in the changes made in the new catalogues is to class the works under the artist's family or surname. Thus Raphael appears under Sanzio, Titian under Vicellio, Giorgione under Barbarelli, Guido under Reni, Michael Angelo under Buonarotti, Francia under Raibolini, Moretto da Brescia under Bonvicino, Claude under Lorraine, Spagnoletto under Ribera. To persons familiar with the nomenclature of the old masters this may be an advantage; and persons less well informed are directed to the surnames by cross references from the more popular names. The principle is not, however, consistently pursued. For example, the names Tintoretto, Masaccio, Veronese, Angelico, Del Sarto, Caravaggio, Correggio, Garofalo, Guercino, l'Ortolano, Parmegiano, Perugino, Pinturicchio, Sebastiano del Piombo, Pordenone, and others are retained; whilst there are no cross references from their respective surnames. To avoid this discrepancy we think it would be, on the whole, better in all cases to give the biographical notice under the popularly known name, and to give the less well-known surname where there is the least possibility of mistake, as a cross reference merely.

Before concluding, we would join in the complaint made by many of our contemporaries against closing the national collection so great a part of the year. On two days a week the public is rigidly excluded for the sake of a few copyists, whose generally useless and unintelligent, and frequently decidedly mischievous, operations might be conducted equally well, as they are in the galleries of Italy, France, and other countries, on the days when the gallery is open, without appreciable hindrance from, and with little impediment to, the visitors. Not content, however, with thus virtually closing the gallery one third of the year, the authorities hermetically seal it one whole month—the month of October. Such a custom, even when the gallery was in its infancy, was not excusable; but now that it is fast becoming worthy of this great and wealthy nation—now that it is indeed one of the most important in Europe—such a custom is little short of scandalous. When we see from the Official Report that the number of visitors last year ranged from 44,000 to 190,000 per month, we may conceive (taking only the smallest monthly attendance as approximately what would be the attendance were the gallery open in October) how great must have been the inconvenience and disappointment—to the masses unacquainted with the arrangement—attending this closing the doors an entire month. It not only unfairly deprives hosts of tax-paying provincials of the only opportunity they have of seeing the collection—the opportunity they have after harvest time; but it is to the last degree discourteous to many classes of Continental visitors, who come to London in larger numbers during the month of October than during any other part of the year, and in regard to whom we ought, if only for the sake of our *amour propre*, to endeavour to support our recent pretensions to national taste. It is also still more discourteous to our nearer relations, the American visitors, half of whom—those who make the "grand tour" in the summer instead of the winter—pass through London during October, like a flight of swallows, on their way back to "the other side."

There is no gallery in Europe where such courtesy is shown. With or without a passport (or, at the worst, with an easily procurable introduction) an Englishman has only to present himself to gain admission at any time into any public gallery abroad, and even into almost any private gallery, though his presence must occasionally be more or less inconvenient. This custom at the National Gallery is not paralleled in any other great public resort even in England: there is nowhere such a continuous wholesale exclusion of students, amateurs, provincials, foreigners, and public at large. Nor is there any substantial reason whatever for such exclusion. During the recent recess nothing was done beyond cleaning the windows and the floors, dusting the pictures, and making a few trifling alterations; nothing which might not have been done in any odd hours, morning or evening, or on "students' days." No one would deprive the director and secretary of their holiday. But, even if it were absolutely necessary they should both have

their holiday together during the month of October, and it were impossible to provide a responsible substitute for either, the pictures could come to no harm in their absence; for the gallery is in charge of a permanently-attached force of police, consisting of two inspectors, one sergeant, and sixteen constables, to say nothing of a staff of porters and assistant porters. We purposely abstain from advancing the strong arguments that might be adduced, and which are beginning to be advanced by enlightened and liberal clergymen of the Church of England, in favour of opening the gallery free on Sundays for the moral and intellectual recreation of working men, some of whom spend their Sunday afternoons so unprofitably in the neighbouring Trafalgar-square. We purposely abstain from any remark on that head: it will all be settled in good time by public opinion. But we do contend that it is high time the gallery should not be closed for a month at a time, and on so large a proportion of the week-days of the year.

The Prince of Wales's Indian Collection is, it is stated, to be exhibited in the Science and Art Museum, Edinburgh, on the return of the collection from Paris.

Her Majesty has commanded that the ancient tapestries of Holyrood Palace shall be restored at the Royal Windsor Tapestry Works.

Earl Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of Kent, presided on Tuesday night at an inaugural banquet in connection with the new science and art schools at Bromley, Kent, and referred to the encouragement to art afforded by several members of the Royal family. Mr. Talbot, M.P. for Oxford University, said that, while not wishing to cast any slur upon modern science and art, or to suggest that any of the wonderful inventions of the present age were superfluous, he would recall to their minds the fact that the great masters of antiquity laid down rules in science and art—models and principles which we, in the nineteenth century, were happy to follow.

A meeting was held on Monday at Mercers' Hall for the purpose of formally constituting the "City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education." The meeting was, in fact, the first held by the board of governors which the provisional committee of the guilds had recommended should be constituted as the supreme governing body of the new institute. This body consists of representatives from the subscribing livery companies, nominees from the Court of Common Council, the Lord Mayor, and other City officials, with a president and twelve vice-presidents. The first business was the election of the council, which consists of members elected by the board and other governors nominated by the contributing companies, or by the Common Council. The council, after their appointment, elected as their chairman Lord Selborne, who has acted as chairman of the provisional committee for the last year; they then proceeded to select the executive committee of the council, which will in future be the real working board of the institute, and is composed, like the other two bodies, partly of elected members and partly of nominees. Mr. Bramwell, the deputy-chairman of the provisional, became the chairman of the executive committee. This formal business over, the committee took into consideration the report of the provisional committee, and finally decided to prepare a scheme thereon which might be laid before an early meeting of the council for their approval. The amount of available income promised is £12,000.

The picture of "The Vintage Festival—Ancient Rome," by Mr. Alma-Tadema, is being exhibited at Messrs. Gladwell's gallery, Gracechurch-street.

A marble monumental bust of Canon Conway, executed by Mr. R. C. Bell, has been placed in a handsome marble niche prepared to receive it in the south wall of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, and was unveiled last Saturday by the Duke of Buccleuch.

Messrs. Deighton and Dunthorne, of High Holborn, have opportunely published two lithographic bust portraits, about half lifesize, of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise.

Some scriptural compositions of large size, by distinguished German artists, exhibited by means of artificial light at the back, thus forming effective transparencies, are on view at the Westminster Aquarium, and are much superior to ordinary productions of the kind.

The first of a series of water-colour exhibitions, under the auspices of the Scottish Society of Painters in Water Colours, has been opened at Glasgow, in a gallery in West Nile-street, which has been specially fitted up for the purpose. The collection contains 172 drawings.

A Fine-Art and Industrial Exhibition will be held in York next year, to open on May 1 and close Oct. 31. The exhibition will include paintings in oil, water-colour drawings, manufactures, machinery, natural products, antiquities, &c. The Archibishop of York is president.

The Council-General of the Seine has passed a resolution, against the demolition of the Exhibition building in the Champ de Mars, and requests the Prefect of the Seine to negotiate with the State the exchange of the Champ de Mars for a piece of ground for manoeuvres outside the city walls.

A statue of Rabelais is to be erected in the city of Tours.

Lord Methuen, Grand Master of the Wilts Freemasons, has been presented with a pair of silver candelabra of the value of 600 guineas, on his having completed his twenty-fifth year of presiding over the Freemasons of Wiltshire, an event on which Prince Leopold congratulated him by letter.

Mr. Gladstone was present last Monday evening at the opening of an institute and reading-room at Buckley, a village not far from the right hon. gentleman's residence at Hawarden. He spoke of the various kinds of combination in vogue at the present day. Of friendly societies he observed that they should be based upon principles of sound economical calculations; and of trades unions, that it was essential that those who entered them should respect the liberty of those who did not join them. One of the features of the new institute led Mr. Gladstone to speak of the advantages derived from the practice of debating in such associations.

A meeting of the supporters of the Mary Carpenter Memorial Fund was held in Bristol on the 7th inst.—the Mayor presiding—for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee. In answer to the committee's appeal, nearly £2500 has been subscribed. With this sum £80 has been spent upon a memorial tablet in Bristol Cathedral; a Working Boys' Home had been built in St. Philip's, capable of accommodating forty boys who have no home, or wish for a better one; and also for twenty working women and girls, whose means will not allow them to procure such advantages for themselves. The home will be conducted on the same principles as the home which Miss Carpenter established in Bristol and worked in until her death. The Boys' Home cost £600, the women's home nearly £500, and each has been endowed with £300. The report was adopted, and committees appointed to superintend the working of the homes.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"Le Nozze di Figaro," as given on Thursday week, included the first assumption here of the character of Figaro by Herr Behrens, who sang with much effect, particularly in the aria, "Non piu andrai," and acted with considerable animation, although perhaps scarcely realising to the full the light-hearted and flippant gaiety of the character. It was, however, a generally artistic performance. Madame Pappenheim gave the music of the Countess with much genuine feeling, especially in the aria "Dove sono;" and Madame Hélène Crosmont was a very efficient representative of Susanna, both dramatically and musically. Her by-play in the scenes with Cherubino was very good, and she gave her principal air, "Dch vieni," with much effect. Mdlle. Bauermeister was to have been the Marcellina, but was prevented by indisposition, her place having been taken, in the later scenes only, by a not very efficient representative. Madame Trebelli, as often before, sang the music of Cherubino charmingly, and was encored in "Voi che sapete." Signor Rota was the Count; Signor Zoboli, Bartolo; and Signor Rinaldini, Basilio—as heretofore.

Bizet's "Carmen" seems to retain its power of attraction, having been announced on Saturday for the seventh time during the present series of performances.

On Monday Flotow's "Marta" was performed, with the brilliant singing of Mdlle. Marimon as the Lady Enrichetta (Marta). Her romance, "Qui solo vergin rosa" ("The Last Rose of Summer") was encored, as was the Spinning quartet; and the romance "M' appari," for Lionello, in which character Signor Carrion sang with considerable effect. Madame Trebelli's Nancy was, as often before, a valuable feature in the cast, which included Herr Behrens as Plumketto and Signor Zoboli as Lord Tristano.

On Tuesday "Il Trovatore" was the opera, with Madame Pappenheim as Leonora, Madame Trebelli as Azucena, Signor Gillandi as Manrico, and Signor Mendioroz as the Count. In the subordinate character of Ferrando Signor Mancini made his first appearance here, and was well received.

Other repetition performances were announced for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and this (Saturday) evening Mdlle. Ambre is to appear, for the first time here, as Violetta in "La Traviata."

The quartet party at this week's Monday Popular Concert was the same as at the opening performance of the new season last week, having consisted of Madame Norman-Néruda, MM. Ries and Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. M. Louis Brassin, the Belgian pianist, made his second appearance here, and again played with much success—his solo on this occasion having been Bach's "Italian Concerto," the encore to which was replied to by playing Schubert's "Impromptu" in E flat. In Beethoven's great trio in B flat the pianist was associated with Madame Néruda and Signor Piatti. Miss Emma Thrusby was the vocalist, and Sir J. Benedict the accompanist.

At the sixth of the present series of Crystal Palace concerts—on Saturday afternoon—M. Louis Brassin, the eminent Belgian pianist, made his second appearance there and played a concerto of his own composition, a work well calculated for the manifestation of his highly-trained executive powers. Of the three movements into which the concerto is divided—"Allegro con fuoco," "Andante," and "Allegro molto vivace"—the last was perhaps the most effective: each portion pleased much by its skilful construction and clever instrumentation. The solo portion was finely played by the composer, as also were two unaccompanied pieces, a Notturno of Chopin, and Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise." The clever overture entitled "The Masque of Pandoras," composed by the accomplished lady formerly known as Miss Alice Mary Smith, that to Cherubini's opera, "Elise," and Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, were the other orchestral pieces. Mrs. Osgood and Mdlle. F. Keller were the vocalists. At this week's concert Beethoven's symphony in C minor is to be given, and, for the first time in England, the ballet music from M. Saint-Saëns's "Dalilah"—and Mr. George Magrath is to play Rubinstein's fourth pianoforte concerto (in D minor).

We could only briefly allude last week to the opening of the eighth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, which took place on the Thursday evening with a performance of "Elijah," conducted by Mr. Barnby. The chorus-singing was, as usual, exceedingly good, the great choral climax to the first part, "Thanks be to God," having produced a special effect. The principal solo music was distributed between Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Antoinette Sterling (encored in "O rest in the Lord"), Misses A. Sinclair and Dones, Mr. V. Rigby and Mr. Hilton, Mr. J. Thornton, and Mr. S. Smith having assisted in some of the concerted music. Mr. Hilton appeared in replacement of Mr. Wadmore, whose sudden death, at a very early age, and at the beginning of a prosperous career, is a matter of wide-spread regret.

The second of this season's London Ballad Concerts took place on Wednesday evening at St. James's Hall, with a programme of the usual varied and attractive kind.

A series of Saturday evening concerts at St. James's Hall is to begin this week. Messrs. Ganz and Thouless are the conductors, and several eminent singers are announced to appear.

A concert of very special interest musically, and also of high importance on account of its purpose is to take place next Tuesday evening at St. James's Hall, conducted by Dr. Hans von Bülow. The object is to raise funds towards the increased expenditure of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind (at Upper Norwood), incurred by the enlarged scope and efficiency of that most valuable institution. Beethoven's symphony in C minor, a pianoforte sonata by the same composer, Dr. von Bülow's symphonic ballad "Des Sängers Fluch," and Liszt's "Danse Macabre," for piano and orchestra, are to be given, in addition to other pieces—Dr. von Bülow being the solo pianist. There is to be a grand orchestra of about eighty performers; and the concert deserves success on its own account, apart from its purpose.

The Borough of Hackney Choral Association, conducted by Mr. E. Prout, opens its new season on Monday evening, at the Shoreditch Townhall, with performances of Schumann's "Faust" music, a selection from Mendelssohn's music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and other pieces—a programme of high and special interest.

Next year's Birmingham Festival is to take place on Aug. 26 and three following days; Sir Michael Costa will again be the conductor and Mr. R. Peyton orchestral steward.

It is stated that twenty-four meetings have been held in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle, and other towns in the country to consider the new Weights and Measures Act. Ten of these were of Chambers of Agriculture, three of Chambers of Commerce, and eleven of millers and corn-merchants. Twenty-two meetings voted for weight by the "cantal," one voted for weight as in the Act, and one for weight by the 112 lb.

THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

A third Shakespearean tragedy was revived on Saturday, when Mr. Charles Dillon appeared as Othello. A more pathetic performance has been seldom witnessed, and the audience recognised him as an old favourite in the part. Mr. Dillon may be congratulated as having survived his competitors, and must now be regarded as our leading actor. In all phases of the character he manifested signs of greatness, but particularly in the third act, which throughout he interpreted with an artistic skill that was perfectly admirable, such was its finish and discriminative subtlety. Mr. Ryder was the Iago. Since Mr. Fechter's there has been no better, and it must be pronounced to be thoroughly satisfactory. Mr. Compton appeared as Cassio. Miss Wallis was respectable as Desdemona, and Mrs. Hermann Vezin properly energetic as Emilia. These artists, with Mr. Edgar as Brabantio and Mr. C. Tritton as Roderigo, sufficed to supply representatives for the principal characters, and the subordinate were respectably filled. It is probable that a better company than this cannot be assembled for the performance of legitimate pieces, and that we shall have to wait long for a better. The audience was numerous, and it is to be trusted will continue to be so during the whole period of this interesting experiment.

OLYMPIC.

The opportunity of morning performances is now beginning to be utilised by managers for the production of new pieces. They may thus be introduced without interfering with the general run of business, and if found capable of signal success be then retained on the stage for a permanence as regular evening performances. "A Republican Marriage" is the title of the new play, which is in five acts, the plot of which is a combination of several well-known incidents and characters, that are so treated as not to suffer much from the want of novelty. Marie de Courcelles, the heroine, is the daughter of a Count, and at the opening of the play is likely to become the victim of a democratic mob, who propose to sell her by auction. A witness of this disgraceful proceeding offers a gold snuff-box, and is accepted as her purchaser. Henri Duval, who passes for a mason, but is eventually proved to be a Marquis, acts toward the poor girl in the noblest manner, setting at nought the republican marriage which they had been compelled to submit to, and undertakes to restore her to her family as free as she was before its enforced celebration. Of course he wins her affections notwithstanding; and when in the sequel he turns out to be the nobleman whom her father had designed her to wed, she rejoices in her unexpected good fortune. The part of the heroine is well conceived by Miss Marion Terry, and acted with so much heart-felt pathos that she melts the audience to a tenderness almost equal to that which she herself displays. Mr. Henry Neville, as Duval, has a character that suits him admirably. Some comic parts also are well supported, and the scenes in which they appear give relief to the serious interest. Altogether, there is promise of success in the drama of "A Republican Marriage."

Messrs. David James and Thomas Thorne have returned to the Vaudeville, and again appeared in the comedy of "Our Boys," which has now been performed more than 1231 nights.

At the Alhambra has been revived Offenbach's spectacular opera "La Périchole," with Miss Emily Soldene as the heroine. The interest has been enhanced by the introduction of a new ballet, called "Les Sevilians," which does credit to the composer, M. G. Jacobi, and to Mdlles. Rosa and Richards, whose dancing commands admiration.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Spohr's Violin School (Boosey and Co.). This is a new edition of the greatest work extant on violin-playing, the author of which has not only taken high rank as a classical composer, but was also one of the most celebrated violinists of his time. The edition now referred to has been newly translated from the German by Florence A. Marshall, and edited and revised, with additional text, by Mr. Henry Holmes, himself a violinist of the first class. No doubt the task has been a labour of love, he having been one of the favourite pupils of the great master, whose excellent treatise is now presented in an improved form, and at a more accessible price than hitherto. The book is thoroughly comprehensive in its didactic portion and its practical exercises, and a careful study of it can scarcely fail to lead to the highest technical skill and the purest taste. Spohr's original preface—dated Cassel, 1832—is given, preceded by one by the editor; and there are diagrams of the violin and the bow, and of the position and attitude to be assumed by the player.

"Songs for Sailors" (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). This volume contains the well-known nautical poems of Dr. W. C. Bennett, set to music by Mr. J. L. Hatton. It is unnecessary now to speak in praise of the characteristic verses the merits of which have already obtained wide and general recognition. We have here only to deal with the music, on which the composer has very successfully impressed a bold national tone, in excellent keeping with the spirit of the poems, of which there are forty, in various styles, defiant, triumphant, pathetic, and humorous. Of course some of our naval victories are celebrated—among them being "Trafalgar," "The Nile," "Rooke in the Bay of La Hogue," "Hawke in Quiberon Bay," "Duncan at Camperdown," and "Rodney and De Grasse." The volume is in every respect a worthy pendant to the collection of the immortal sea-songs of Dibdin.

The *Volunteer Service Gazette* says that one Captain and nine Subalterns of volunteers resigned last week. Three of these officers held certificates of proficiency, one of them from a school of instruction. There were seven new appointments, so that there is a net loss of three officers.

Lord Northbrook was present last Monday night at a banquet to the retiring Mayor of Winchester. Replying to the toast of the Houses of Parliament, he referred to the state of affairs in India and to Lord Beaconsfield's speech at the Mansion House. He remarked that he was responsible for the settlement of some of the difficulties which arose in 1876 between the Khan of Khelat and his nobles, but he had never contemplated in the arrangements which were then made the occupation of Quetta; indeed, he had always been opposed to such a step, and he also disagreed with other suggestions which had been made for the rectification of the North-Western frontier. He believed that our present frontier was unassailable, and to make any further advance into Afghanistan would be unwise. Our greatest difficulty on the frontier was in dealing with the independent tribes, and the further we advanced the greater this difficulty would become. He denied Lord Beaconsfield's assertion that the question of the North-Western frontier had been under the consideration of recent Indian Viceroys, and combated the idea of a Russian invasion of India in that direction.

THE LATE MR. SAMUEL PHELPS.

We have already recorded the decease of one of our best, if not greatest, actors on Wednesday, the 6th of this month, at Anson's Farm, Copersall, near Epping, Essex. Mr. Samuel Phelps was born on Feb. 13, 1804, so that he was in his seventy-fifth year at the time of his death. He was the son of a wine merchant at Devonport, and received his education at the school of Dr. Samuel Reece, at Saltash. Having served his apprenticeship to a printer, he came to London in 1821, and was employed as a compositor on a newspaper; but his leisure evenings were devoted to amateur theatricals. A few years after he determined on becoming a professional actor, and joined the company of the York circuit, appearing at Wakefield on Oct. 29, 1827, as Belmont in "Jane Shore." In 1829 we find him playing at the Theatre Royal, Hull, being then engaged in the second business; but in 1833 he was employed as principal tragedian, performing occasionally in comic parts. During a period of nearly four years he acted at Belfast, Aberdeen, Dundee, Inverness, and other Scotch towns, and while in North Britain acquired that command of the Scottish dialect, which at a later date he displayed in the part of Sir Pertinax Macscyphant, perhaps the greatest character in his repertoire. In 1837 he was so remarkably successful at the Exeter theatre that Mr. Benjamin Webster was induced to offer him an engagement at the Haymarket, where he made his appearance on Aug. 28 of that year as Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice," Miss Huddart, afterwards Mrs. Warner, being Portia, and received distinguished applause. Mr. Macready having become anxious to secure his services for his Covent-Garden management, in October Mr. Phelps played Jaffier to his Pierre, and afterwards Othello to his Iago. At the end of the season he joined Mr. George Stephens, with Mrs. Warner, in an experiment at the Lyceum, undertaken with the view of breaking down the monopoly at the two patent houses, in regard to five-act plays. The tragedy of "Martinuzzi" was performed at that house, having been licensed as a three-act opera; but, after a few nights, the songs were omitted, and the curtain fell for the orthodox five times. Having thus shown that a coach-and-six could be driven through the Act of Parliament, the matter was referred to Sir Robert Peel, who entered sincerely into the views of the speculators; accordingly, the privileges enjoyed by Drury Lane and Covent Garden were in due time repealed. Mr. Phelps's name had now culminated in the ascendant, and he accompanied Macready to the former theatre, appearing as Adam, in "As You Like It." On the termination of his engagement, he found that the legitimate drama was without a home; and, taking advantage of Lord Mahon's Act, which had just passed the House of Lords, he, with Mrs. Warner, migrated to Sadler's Wells, and together they thus commenced a management which was destined to last eighteen years, during which thirty Shakespearean dramas were performed. It was opened on May 27, 1844, with "Macbeth," Phelps playing the guilty Thane, Mrs. Warner, his ambitious wife, and Mr. Henry Marston, Macduff—a cast which has never since been equalled. In 1846 Mrs. Warner retired from the theatre, and her place was afterwards supplied by Miss Addison, Miss Glyn, and Miss Atkinson, by whom Mr. Phelps's efforts were ably supported. During the same period Mr. Phelps, who was sole lessee as well as manager of Sadler's Wells, produced other Elizabethan dramas, including Webster's "Duchess of Malfi," in whose character Miss Glyn made a great hit. The tragedy of "Antony and Cleopatra" also afforded her a grand opportunity of which that eminent actress took the utmost advantage. Among the most costly of Mr. Phelps's Shakespearean productions was "Pericles," which he converted into a grand spectacle, and in which Miss Edith Heraud sustained with admirable aptitude the important part of Marinu, the heroine. The success of this revival was extraordinary, extending nearly to a hundred nights. Mr. Phelps also brought out several new plays, principally by the late Rev. James White, paying him for one, "John Savile," four hundred pounds. From the management of the theatre he retired in March, 1862, but acted occasionally until November, when he finally took leave of the audience. In Shakespeare's more eccentric characters he showed exceptional merit; witness Bottom the Weaver, Justice Shallow, and Armado. He was subsequently engaged at Drury Lane by Mr. Chatterton, and appeared as Manfred, Faust, the Doge of Venice, and the King o' Scots. The remainder of his life was passed as a star actor at the Princess's, the Lyceum, the Gaiety, the Queen's, Astley's, and the Surrey. His profits during the last ten years from these engagements were considerable; and Mr. Phelps died a tolerably wealthy man. Full justice, however, has not been done to his extraordinary merits whether as actor or manager. In his personal habits Mr. Phelps was a recluse, seldom dining out of his own house, avoiding theatres as places of amusement, and shunning public banquets of all kinds. His habits were thoroughly domestic, and his respectability unimpeachable. Such was Phelps as an actor and a man; and his services to the cause of the Shakespearean drama exceeded those of any other British actor. His funeral took place on Wednesday at Highgate Cemetery: and never were obsequies deserving of more veneration and gratitude than those paid to the quondam manager of the humble theatre which became a temple of poetry under his influence and example. We believe that there is a probability of Sadler's Wells again passing into the hands of a competent conductor.

Our Portrait of Mr. Phelps is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

Lord Justice Christian, who previously to his elevation to the Court of Appeal in Dublin was a puisne Judge in the Irish Court of Common Pleas, has resigned his position, on the ground of increased difficulty of hearing.

The foundation-stone of a new convalescent hospital, to accommodate about eighteen children, has been laid recently by Mrs. Mapleton, of Meanwood Vicarage, near Leeds. The site of the new buildings is on the high road between Meanwood and Moortown, and the architect is Mr. John Birch, of John-street, Adelphi.

Yesterday week the annual meeting of the Association for Promoting Secondary Education in Scotland was held in the Royal Hotel, Edinburgh. Sir Edward Colebrooke, M.P., who presided, said that the objects of the association had been promoted in the passing of the Endowed Schools Act and the eighteenth section of the Education Act last Session. Professor Laurie, secretary, read the report, which stated that the committee are of opinion that, continuing to keep a watchful eye on the working of the Education Act, they might suspend calling for further subscriptions. They saw to what extent the new powers were taken advantage of throughout Scotland, and that their duty would be mainly one of vigilance. In the course of the proceedings, Professor Blackie said that the Scotch were in the habit of boasting at dinners and elsewhere that they were the best-educated people in the world. They had starved the schoolmasters and dragged down the Universities, asking the professors to do what it was a disgrace for them to do.

JAPANESE POLICE, AND A FIRE.

The scene in a street of Yedo, which is represented by our well-known Artist, Mr. Wrigman, in the sketch we have engraved, represents an incident of the late Japanese Civil War. A certain number of the Yedo city policemen were draughted into the Mikado's army, and here they are seen mustering, in full view of the townsfolk, before starting for the campaign in the southern provinces. The ordinary appearance of this civil force, with their long overcoats belted and buttoned around the chest, their low-crowned hats and their gaiters, the staves carried by the rank and file, and the swords worn by their officers, is sufficiently practical; and they are said to have made very good soldiers. But we can readily believe the police of some other Japanese towns is not equally efficient; and the large Engraving called "A Fire in Japan," which is presented for our Extra Supplement this week, shows a rather scandalous amount of confusion. The street is full of struggling and screaming people, lantern-bearers, luggage-porters, idlers and pilferers, men, women, and children, some of them half naked, whom the awkward guardians of public safety are trying to drive away. The firemen, plying the hose of their engine as best they can, and aiming jets of water against the burning frames of the houses, which are lightly constructed of thin woodwork and paper, do all they know to stop the conflagration. Two or three Englishmen or Americans seem to be privileged lookers-on, in front of these active operators; and we observe men with axes climbing ladders, to cut away some portions of the frail building, while others come round by the first-floor outer gallery, with buckets of water to pour upon the flames. At the right-hand corner is a civic magistrate of some dignity, who is supposed to have the police and Fire Brigade under his orders; while a party of Japanese military, headed by a demonstrative young officer in spectacles, enter at the left-hand side, resolved to disperse the mob instantly, but terrifying a most respectable citizen by their sudden onset. The Engraving is from a sketch by Mr. Regamey, a French artist who has frequently contributed to our Journal.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Among the British exhibitors at Paris we have to make special mention of Messrs. Jackson and Graham, of Oxford-street, London, who have been awarded the only "Grand Prix" for furniture in classes 17 and 18. This firm have in past Exhibitions attained the highest honours, receiving at Paris in 1855 the Gold Medal of Honour, and at Vienna in 1873 the "Ehren Diplom"; while the head of the firm has been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honour, and, later, the present senior partner with the order of Francis Joseph. A special feature of their productions shown at Paris is that every article represents the ordinary manufacture of the firm. This manufacture is conducted on a very large scale. Aided by a "Corliss" engine in each of their two manufactorys, together with all the most recent and best mechanical appliances, works in every style can be produced to an unlimited extent. In one year, besides their ordinary business, they furnished the Langham and Charing-Cross Hotels, and the Palace of the Viceroy of Egypt, near Cairo. Among their contributions to the Exhibition at Paris we must especially refer to the cabinet which is the subject of our Illustration. This beautiful upright cabinet is in the Italian Renaissance style, it is of exceeding beauty, and of marvellous execution. It is composed principally of figured ebony, thuya, box, and ivory, with panels of palm-wood, cut transversely. It is equally remarkable for its inlays, and the harmonious blending of colours, and the exquisite engraving. The work seems, as the poet says,

—garlanded with carven imageries—
Innumerable of hues and splendid dye.

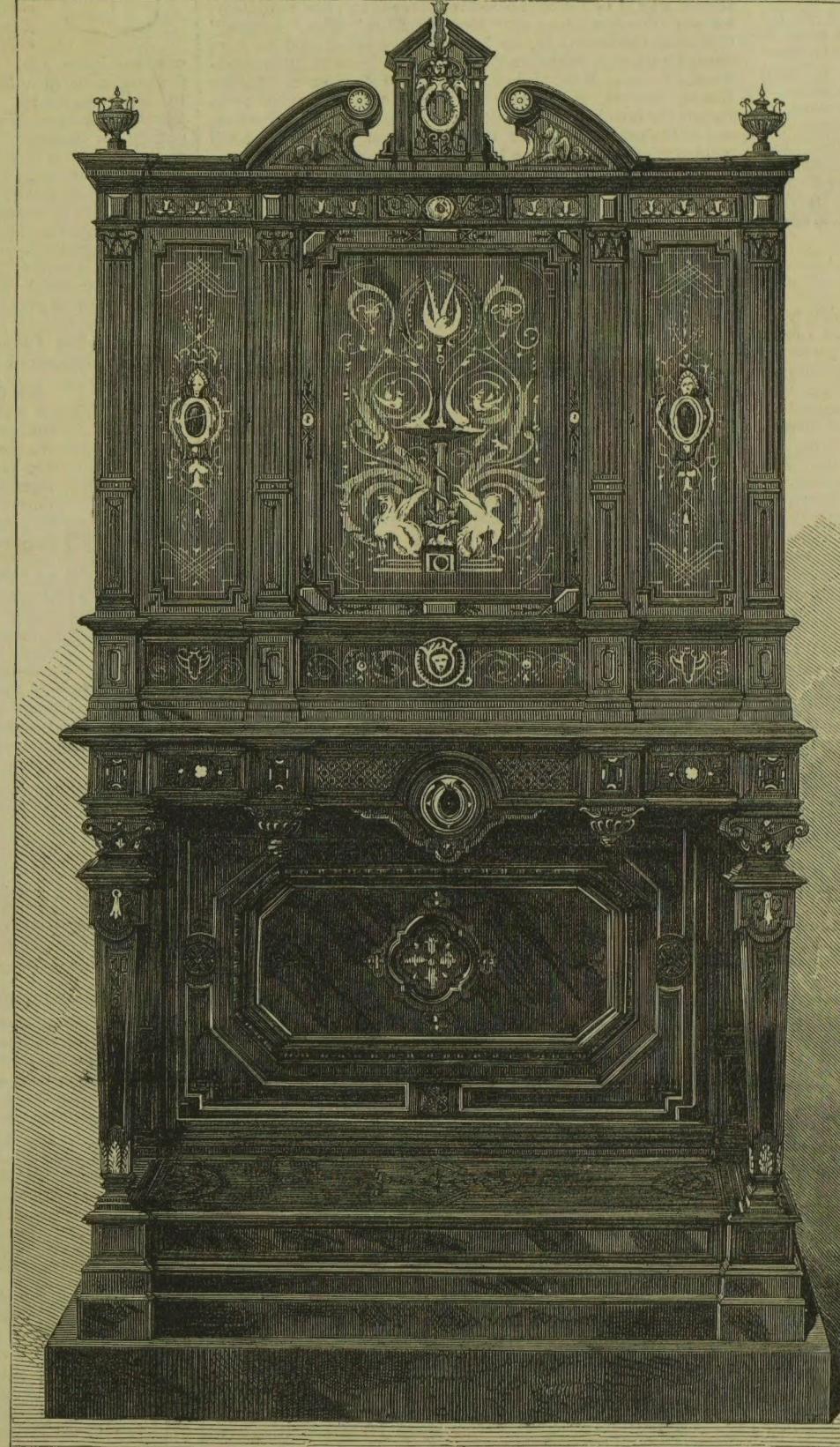
This exquisite cabinet was designed by Mr. Alfred Lormier. It has been purchased by Mr. H. A. Brassey, M.P. We may further notice a cabinet of the Oriental Greek character, composed of box-wood, ivory, ebony, and other woods. This, like the cabinet above mentioned, is of singular beauty. There was also a chimneypiece, in the Oriental Greek style, composed of box-wood, inlaid with ivory, palm-wood, purple, and other woods, surmounted by a garniture, consisting of a clock and pair of candelabra. The next object to be noticed was an escritoire, in the delicate style of the French Renaissance, composed of sandal and other woods, with lines and mouldings of ivory. This escritoire, designed by Mr. Prignot, has become the property of Mrs. Brassey. A "Juno" buffet, of ebony and ivory, was worthy of high praise for its originality of conception, elaboration of detail, yet quietness of effect. The subject of its panels are Juno, Venus, Minerva, the Earth, and the Ocean. These are surmounted by a pediment, in the shield of which is a peacock; the panels in the lower part inlaid with the lily, and those in the middle stage with a ship, the golden apple, the olive, and the rose, on a ground of subdued brown. Not less deserving of mention were a Vitrine, in the "Chippendale" style, for receiving objects of virtù; a "Bonheur du Jour," in the "Adams" style; an Encognieur of ebony, of Italian character; a cabinet

of especial merit, in the "Adams" style, with glass doors, for the display of precious objects; and, lastly, a chimneypiece of oak and ebony carving—each of which might claim a longer description, but that our space forbids.

Messrs. Jackson and Graham had undertaken to furnish and decorate the rooms in the "Lascelles House," which were used by the English juries during the Exhibition. Early English furniture was selected for the ground and the first floors, and furniture of the Queen Anne period for the second floors. The ground-floor room was furnished in Padouk wood, from Burmah. This was imported into England by the Indian Government, and was presented to Messrs. Jackson and Graham on the understanding that they would test its fitness and value for the manufacture of furniture. The whole exhibition, interesting and beautiful as it was, has added to the established reputation of the firm in Oxford-street.

THE RUINS OF EPHESUS.

The most renowned of the opulent Greek mercantile cities on the western coast of Asia Minor, one of the most important



PARIS EXHIBITION : CABINET BY MESSRS. JACKSON AND GRAHAM, LONDON (GRAND PRIX).

places of Apostolic missionary preaching and teaching in the earliest years of the Christian Church, the residence of St. Paul during several months, and of St. John for many years, is now a scene of mournful decay and desolation. Its ruins, more especially those of the theatre and of the great Temple of Diana, have lately been explored by Mr. J. T. Wood; and some remarkable fragments of their architecture and sculpture have been added to the collections in the British Museum. We have, upon former occasions, given a more particular description of the results of archaeological research at the site of Ephesus; and our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, has visited the spot to make sketches of what is to be seen there. The view presented in our Engraving now published is one looking north, which may be recognised by those who have some acquaintance with the features of this locality; the sea, with the place of the ancient harbour, near the mouth of the river Cayster, would lie further to the left hand. The ground where the temple stood is now a large pool of water, from which a morass extends to the river. It is stated by Pliny that this ground was always marshy, and the foundations of the temple were laid upon a bed of rammed charcoal, which was expected to be firm and dry; but earthquakes and fires seem to have destroyed the whole city.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

Saturday last being the Ninth of November, the new Lord Mayor of London, Sir Charles Whetham, was conducted with a grand procession from Guildhall to Westminster Hall, to be presented by the Recorder to the Chief Baron of the Exchequer Court. The route taken by the procession was different from what has usually been followed, as it crossed London Bridge to the Borough, and passed through Southwark-street as far as Southwark Bridge, where it recrossed the Thames and proceeded westward by Cannon-street and St. Paul's-churchyard. The bridges were decorated for this occasion with triumphal arches of foliage, 30 ft. high, from which hung baskets of flowers, and with rows of small cypress-trees, with creeping plants up the lamp-posts, and shrubs placed in the side recesses. The decorations in Bridge Ward were arranged under the direction of a Committee, who were Messrs. R. P. Taylor and J. Bath, Common Councillors, Messrs. Henry Squire, W. Jones, and A. Dulacker. There were Venetian masts, with trophies, banners and festoons, from the corner of Fenchurch-street to London Bridge; and King William's statue was adorned with blue and gold. Messrs. J. Defries and Sons, of Houndsditch, were employed for the decorations here.

The new Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Rev. A. H. Lutman, his Chaplain, and the Sword and Mace Bearers, set out from the Mansion House in the old state coach, drawn by six horses, shortly after eleven o'clock, followed by his predecessor, Alderman Sir Thomas Scambler Owden, with a similar equipage. The procession was marshalled at Guildhall, whence it started punctually at noon, the City police leading the way. The band of the Royal Horse Artillery followed, and then came the corps of watermen, in picturesque costume, with the large banners of the City companies and of the past Sheriffs. Behind them were the bands of the Scots Guards and of the London Rifle Brigade, in which latter regiment a son of the Lord Mayor holds a commission. These preceded the Master, Wardens, and Court of the Glass-Sellers' Company, of which guild Mr. George Burt, the senior Sheriff, is a past Master. Following the carriage of these dignitaries came an interesting part of the pageant. A huge banner, with the motto, "England's Glory and Chief Support," ushered in the band and the 200 boys of the metropolitan training-ship Exmouth. The gallant little fellows, in their sailors' dress, looked the picture of strength and health; they marched with the greatest precision, and their band bore favourable comparison with any one in the show. They were led by Admiral Robertson, chairman of the Training-Ship Committee of the Metropolitan Asylums District Board, of which Mr. Sheriff Burt is a member, and by Captain Bourchier, R.N. The Exmouth lads were followed by an equally novel and interesting feature in the procession—namely, a life-boat of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, fully equipped and manned, and mounted on its transporting-carriage, drawn by eight of Messrs. Mowlem and Burt's powerful cart-horses. The men were in their life-saving dress, with cork life-belts round their bodies, and each was in the position he would have occupied in a real errand of duty, some at the oars, one at the helm, and another making ready to throw out the line to the distressed vessel. This also brought out well-deserved applause. Then came the band of the Royal Marine Light Infantry and the carriages of the Master, Wardens, and officials of the Shipwrights' Company, to which both the Sheriffs belong. After them were the band of the 17th Lancers and the Farriers' Company, another guild of the senior Sheriff; and then followed the bands of the Hon. Artillery Company and of the 3rd London Rifles, preceding the Court of the Leather-sellers' Company, of which the new Lord Mayor has been a leading member for over thirty years. The band of the Royal London Militia, and ex-Sheriff Sir John Bennett alone in an open carriage, having passed, there came

the Epping Forest banner of the Corporation, borne by four foresters, and then the rangers of the Forest and the bearers of the Aldermen's banners. The state carriages of the Under-Sheriffs (Mr. Baxter and Mr. Godden) came next, and those of the officers of the Corporation of London, including the Common Serjeant, the Town Clerk, the Remembrancer, and the Secondary. The equipages of Mr. Sheriff Bevan and Mr. Sheriff Burt next attracted much notice; these were succeeded by the mounted trumpeters of the Royal Horse Artillery. Of the twenty-six Aldermen of the City of London only one (Mr. Alderman Staples) took part in the procession. The Recorder, Sir Thomas Chambers, followed the solitary Alderman, and preceded the late Lord Mayor (Sir Thomas S. Owden), who met with a very cordial reception in the City. The band of the Household Cavalry rode next, and then, preceded by the City Marshal on horseback and by the City Trumpeters, came the new Lord Mayor in his State carriage. The Chief Magistrate had a hearty greeting along the route.

Leaving Guildhall, the procession went through the Poultry and past the Mansion House, where the balcony was filled with friends of the new and the retiring Lord Mayors; thence up Cornhill and Leadenhall-street, through Billiter-street into Fenchurch-street, along Gracechurch-street, over London Bridge, through the Borough, back again over Southwark

Bridge into the City, and thence by Cannon-street, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, and the Strand to Westminster, returning by the Thames Embankment. On the way back the pageant was joined by Lady Whetham (the Lady Mayoress) and her daughters, and by Mrs. Burt and Mrs. Bevan, the wives of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

On arriving at Westminster, the civic dignitaries were escorted into the Hall, where the Lord Chief Baron, Baron Cleasby, and Baron Pollock, who wore their full robes of state, waited to receive him. The Recorder, Sir Thomas Chambers, Q.C., with a suitable address, presented the new Lord Mayor to Lord Chief Baron Sir Fitzroy Kelly and the other Judges; Sir Fitzroy Kelly spoke in reply, congratulating the Lord Mayor and the City. The procession returned to Guildhall by way of the Thames Embankment. The Lord Mayor's banquet was attended by the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor, two Secretaries of State, and many persons of rank and high office. Count Beust, the retiring Austrian Minister, spoke to return thanks for drinking the health of the Foreign Ambassadors. Earl Cairns, the Lord Chancellor, was the next speaker; and the Lord Mayor then proposed the health of her Majesty's Ministers. Lord Beaconsfield made a speech in which he referred to different subjects of foreign policy; the desirable alteration of the north-west frontier of our Indian Empire; the occupation of Cyprus, and the treaty guarantee of Asiatic Turkey; and the punctual execution of the Treaty of Berlin, which he considered extremely satisfactory, both for England and the Sultan. He thought it quite impossible that any of the Powers which had signed that Treaty should attempt to withdraw from their engagements; but her Majesty's Government were determined that it should be carried out, in spirit and to the letter; and they would, if necessary, appeal to the people of this country, with all their energy and resources, to maintain that Treaty, if any of its signatories were not disposed to an honourable fulfilment of its obligations. But that he did not believe; it was only "the harebrained chatter of irresponsible frivolity" that imputed such a disposition to them. The Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote, also spoke at the banquet.

BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS.

Several years ago there was exhibited in London a picture to which, from the appearance presented by some human blood, the horribly suggestive name of "the currant jelly picture" was given by a brutal wag, but which, however shocking it may have been to English taste, bore witness to the pictorial skill of Henri Regnault, a French painter, of whom a biographical sketch is presented in the volume entitled *Modern Frenchmen*: by Philip Gilbert Hamerton (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday), a volume of singular grace and interest. The "modern Frenchmen" are five in number, and of their names, which are, respectively, Victor Jacquemont, Henri Perreyve, François Rude, Jean Jacques Ampère, and Henri Regnault, it is doubtful whether any but the last is at all familiar, or so familiar as to recall the memory of a particular person and a particular career, to English readers. The five modern Frenchmen whom Mr. Hamerton has chosen for biographical treatment have been selected by him partly on personal grounds of sympathy and partly as examples of "vigor and intensity of life," examples worthy of general imitation. Victor Jacquemont, born in 1801, was a "traveller and naturalist;" and as his course of life brought him into very intimate association with Englishmen, especially in British India, and with Americans, the biographical sketch of which he is the subject derives additional attractiveness from the opportunity it offers of seeing ourselves as he saw us and of weighing the criticisms he passed upon us and our Transatlantic kindred. It is not impertinent at the present day to quote his prediction that "the British power in India will not perish by foreign aggression." Of Henri Perreyve we are told that he "was never an important personage;" but such purity of life as he exhibited affords a lesson which cannot be too often or too assiduously studied. He was born in 1831, and died in 1865; he loved liberty and religion, and both almost equally; he was a Republican and, at the same time, strange as it may appear for a Frenchman, a priest and "a very earnest Roman Catholic." In François Rude, born in 1784, we have what Mr. Hamerton calls "a great man and a great artist;" at any rate, we have a fine man and a fine sculptor, to whose memory the French Government lately paid a tribute "by calling one of the rooms in the Louvre by his name." We have also "the singular instance of a blacksmith who was at the same time an Academic gold and silver medallist; for, notwithstanding his rapid progress in art, he still remained obedient to his father's will, and worked patiently at the forge for years." He died in 1855. As for Jean Jacques Ampère, "the well-known writer on Roman History," he died in 1864, at the age of sixty-four. He died in harness, and he offers an example of indefatigable industry as well as of other admirable qualities. He is also a remarkable instance of the effect produced by Lord Byron's poetry "on the most eager and excitable young minds of that generation." We now come to Henri Regnault, cut off in the flower of his days, slain at Buzenval, during the Franco-German war, in January, 1871. He was born in 1843, and was "the second son of Victor Regnault, whose name is as famous in the scientific world as his son's name has since become in the world of art." He is rightly called "painter and patriot;" for by his brush he won renown, and, though he was exempt even from serving, he preferred to set a good example; he fell for his country, and to his memory might, with equal justice, be paid the honour accorded to that of "the first Grenadier of the Guard," who was always reported "mort sur le champ de bataille." On his behalf Mr. Hamerton takes up the cudgels against the cant which is talked in these latter days about genius, as if it were merely "an immense capacity for taking pains," and so on. This, of course, is all nonsense; there is such a thing as inspiration, or quasi-inspiration, and no quantity of labour will ever supply the want of it, whatever may be thought by the conceited plodder, who sets up for a genius and wears his hat on the back of his head to show his mighty forehead, and all on the strength of the quantity—not the quality—of his work.

Biography is the department to which, the title to the contrary notwithstanding, *Travels of Doctor and Madame Helfer* (Richard Bentley and Son) must be assigned; for the interest of the two volumes centres rather in matters with which travelling has little or nothing to do than in anything else. The travels, in short, to speak the plain truth, are certainly antiquated; but that the book, nevertheless, is likely to be read with a feeling as strong as curiosity, but somewhat deeper and more creditable, will appear from the following statement:—Madame Helfer, afterwards Countess Nostitz, lost her first husband, Dr. Helfer, in 1840, when he "met his death by the poisoned arrow of a savage off the Andaman Islands, in the Bay of Bengal." A few years ago she was induced to publish an account, which had been delayed for good reasons until after 1868, of the travels undertaken by her late husband and herself, and to add thereto certain biographical and auto-

biographical details. Her narrative excited so much interest and sympathy in Germany, that she was prevailed upon to put forth, at what exact date it is not easy to affirm, "a sequel giving a sketch of her experiences after her husband's death." This sequel, at any rate, stops at 1871, when she lost her second husband, Count Nostitz, whom she married in July, 1844. The two works, collected into one of two volumes, have been translated from the German by Mrs. George Sturge, and will probably command the sympathetic attention of many English readers. Dr. and Madame Helfer travelled in Syria, Mesopotamia, Burmah, and other lands; met with many adventures; and the "memoir and autobiography" derives increased interest from the exciting narrative of the Euphrates Expedition, under the late General, then Colonel Chesney, in which Helfer and his wife took part, as well as from the graphic and lively descriptions of the life of Oriental women, into the mysteries of which a lady traveller could obtain glimpses denied to man." There can be no need to say more about the pages in which a wife not only tells the tale of her own life, or of its most important portions, but also "erects a monument over the grave of her first husband, the naturalist, who fell a victim to his ardent pursuit of knowledge."

We are indebted to our Transatlantic kinsfolk for the well-filled volume entitled *Charlotte Cushman; Her Letters and Memories of her Life*, edited by her friend, Emma Stebbins (Boston: Houghton, Osgood, and Co.), recalling to mind an actress who is best remembered in this country, one would say, for her impersonations of "Meg Merrilies" and "Romeo," Charlotte Cushman, or, as her full name is believed to have been, Charlotte Saunders Cushman, was born in Richmond-street, Boston, U.S., July 23, 1816, and died at the Parker House, Boston, Feb. 18, 1876. She was descended from Robert Cushman, "an Englishman, a Nonconformist or Puritan, one of the original band of Pilgrims," though he did not sail for America in the famous Mayflower, but about a year later in the "Fortune, a small vessel of fifty-five tons." She met with signal success, both here and in her own country, on the stage; but her fame was not so enduring among us as on the other side of the Atlantic. The record of her life is by no means remarkable, compared with that of many another, even less celebrated, actress; but it is not entirely devoid of interest or of instruction, if, as was said of her by one who knew her, "She loved much, served much, earned by hard work a noble reputation, and has left an example in which her race is enriched."

Filial affection and admiration not unreasonably inspired a belief that a *Memoir of the late Alfred Smees, F.R.S.*, by his daughter (George Bell and Sons), would have some sort of attraction for the public, to many of whom the late Mr. Alfred Smees, such was his tendency to come forward, either in person or by letter addressed to the *Times* or to some other newspaper, on any favourable opportunity, must have been known by sight or name, or both. He was in many respects a remarkable man, and, if one were called upon to write his epitaph, the little busy bee that improves each shining hour would at once suggest itself, were rhyme an object, and, should Latin prose appear more desirable, one might get as far as "nihil non tetigit," though there might be some hesitation about completing the celebrated eulogy. Alfred Smees was born on June 18, 1818, and died on Jan. 11, 1877. He went to St. Paul's School, which he left at sixteen for King's College, where he distinguished himself in chemistry, anatomy, physiology, and divinity. Thence he migrated to St. Bartholomew's, where he carried off the prize for surgery. He invented about that time, in 1839, "a form of splint for fractures;" and from that moment he may be said to have started upon his indefatigable career as a scientific investigator, writer, and experimentalist. In January, 1841, "he was elected Surgeon to the Bank of England," which "appointment was specially created for him, and for it he was mainly indebted to that eminent surgeon Sir Astley Cooper." About two thirds of the volume are devoted to an appendix, containing "a selection from his miscellaneous writings;" and this appendix, if it serve no other purpose, will bear ample testimony to Mr. Smees's restless energy and unflagging industry in the cause of scientific knowledge, from the sublimest phenomena of nature to the sordid mystery of the Colorado beetle. Among the illustrations, of which there are several, may be mentioned a very good portrait of the late Mr. Smees; but discretion would probably have brought about the omission of the picture representing "Alfred Smees, with his son, fishing in the Thames," which seems to serve no particular purpose, whether of elucidation or of embellishment; for the process is pretty familiar to our generation, and the execution of the scene, though creditable enough, is not of astounding brilliancy.

A testimonial, consisting of a handsome silver tea and coffee service suitably engraved, which has been subscribed for by the magistrates, councillors, and other officials of Falmouth, has been presented to Mr. Thomas Webber, J.P., the Mayor of Falmouth.

Lord Beaconsfield has written to Mr. Mark Addy, boatman, Salford, a letter in which he says:—"The attention of the Sovereign having been called to the repeated acts of heroism performed by you in saving, at the risk of your own life, the lives of many of her Majesty's subjects from drowning in the river Irwell, I have the gratification to inform you that the Queen has been graciously pleased to confer on you, in recognition of your gallantry and daring, the honour and distinction of the Albert Medal of the First Class."

The Castle Art-Museum committee of the Nottingham Town Council presented a report to the Council at its adjourned meeting on Monday, stating that the total cost of the opening of the museum by the Prince and Princess of Wales amounted to £5316 11s. 4d. The committee, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Town Council, had directed that £5000 of this sum should be paid out of the profits of the gas undertaking (which is in the hands of the Corporation), and they recommended that the balance should be charged on the current income of the committee. The total number of visitors to the museum since its opening on July 3 to the date of the report (Sept. 18) was 106,121. The report was adopted.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Lord William G. S. S. M. Compton, now a Third Secretary, to be a Second Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service. The following appointments are also gazetted:—Mr. George French, now Judge of her Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan, to be Chief Justice of the Court; Mr. Robert Anderson Mowat, now Law Secretary to the same Court, to be Assistant-Judge; Mr. Richard Temple Rennie, to be Judge of her Majesty's Court for Japan; and Mr. David F. Carmichael, of the Madras Civil Service, to be a member of Council at Fort St George, in the room of Sir W. R. Robinson, K.C.S.I. Mr. G. T. Ricketts, Consul at Tiflis, is to be her Majesty's Consul at Rio de Janeiro; and Mr. T. Michell, C.B., to be her Majesty's Consul at Tiflis. A number of consular appointments in this country have been approved by her Majesty.

OBITUARY.

THE MARCHIONESS OF CHOLMONDELEY.

The Most Hon. Marcia Emma Georgiana Marchioness of Cholmondeley died on the 3rd inst., at Hyde Park-street, aged seventy-four. Her Ladyship was the youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot (some time Ambassador at Constantinople, and afterwards Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), and was married, Feb. 28, 1825, to Lord William Henry Hugh Cholmondeley, M.P. (son of George James, first Marquis of Cholmondeley, K.G.), who succeeded his brother in the marquisate of Cholmondeley May 8, 1870. The Marchioness had two sons and six daughters. Her elder son having died in 1869, his son, the Earl of Rocksavage, is now heir-apparent to Lord Cholmondeley.

SIR R. A. O'DONNELL, BART.

Sir Richard Annesley O'Donnell, fourth Baronet of Newport, in the county of Mayo, died at Dorset-square, London, on the 9th inst. He was born May 28, 1808, the second son of Sir Neale O'Donnell, Bart., by Lady Catherine Annesley, his wife, fourth daughter of Richard, second Earl Annesley, and succeeded his brother in the baronetcy July 29, 1828. Sir Richard was a J.P. and D.L. for Mayo, and served as High Sheriff in 1834. He married, April 16, 1831, Mary, third daughter of George Clendining, Esq., of Westport, and leaves one surviving son, his successor, Sir George Clendining O'Donel, now fifth Baronet, born in 1832, and married, 1865, to Mary Stratford, only surviving daughter of the late Euseby Stratford-Kirwan, Esq., of Bawn House, in the county of Longford. Sir George was knighted in 1865, as the eldest son of a Baronet, under the special clause in the patent of creation. The O'Donnells or O'Donels, of Newport, are the direct descendants of the ancient and very historic family of the O'Donnells of Tyrconnell, who played so conspicuous a part in the annals of Ireland. Hugh Roe O'Donnell, the most popular hero of Irish history, elder brother of Rory O'Donnell, created Earl of Tyrconnell, was of the line of O'Donnell to which the late Baronet belonged. Distinguished branches of this grand old race are established in Spain and Austria, the former represented by the Duke of Tetuan, the latter by Count O'Donell, who, when aide-de-camp in waiting, saved the Emperor of Austria from assassination.

SIR JAMES GRANT SUTTIE.

Sir James Grant Suttie, sixth Baronet, of Balgone, in the county of Haddington, died on the 30th ult. He was born May 25, 1830, the eldest son of Sir George Grant Suttie, Bart., by Lady Harriet, his wife, daughter of Francis, seventh Earl of Wemyss, and inherited the baronetcy at his father's death, only a few months since. Sir James was a D.L. of the county of Berwick, and was Lieutenant-Colonel Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, and Peebles Artillery Militia. He married, Aug. 6, 1857, Lady Susan Harriet Innes Ker, elder daughter of James Henry Robert, sixth Duke of Roxburghe, and leaves three daughters and one son, his successor, now Sir George Grant Suttie, Bart., born Sept. 2, 1870.—In our impression of last week a memoir was given by mistake of the late Sir George Grant Suttie, fifth Baronet, instead of his son, the Baronet just deceased. As above stated, Sir George died a few months since.

MR. H. W. MEREDYTH.

Henry William Meredyth, Esq., of Norelands, in the county of Kilkenny, J.P. and D.L., whose death is announced, was born in 1829, the only child of the present Sir Henry Meredyth, Bart., of Carlandstown, in the county of Meath, by Mary Anne, his wife, only daughter of William E. M. Bayly, Esq., of Norelands. He was formerly a Lieutenant in the 7th Hussars; and, having succeeded to Norelands, served as High Sheriff of the county of Kilkenny. He married, April 12, 1862, Harriet Anne, elder daughter of the Rev. William and Lady Louisa Le Poer Trench, and leaves two sons.

The deaths have also been announced of—

John William Carleton, Esq., A.M., Q.C., a J.P. for the county of Dublin, on the 11th inst., at 70, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin.

Major-General Thomas Knox, R.A., at Greenhill, in the county of Derry, on the 29th ult., aged fifty-nine. He had a medal and clasp for service at the capture of Canton in 1867.

Howison Young Howison, M.D., half pay Army Medical Department, only surviving son of the late Archibald Young Howison, M.D., of Hyndford, Lanark, and Carlton-terrace, Edinburgh, on the 31st ult.

The Rev. William George Clark, M.A., Senior Fellow and late Vice Master of Trinity College, and formerly Public Orator in the University of Cambridge, on the 6th inst., at York, aged fifty-seven.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Brett, on the retired full-pay list, late of the Rifle Brigade. He was one of a number of non-commissioned officers selected for promotion while on service in the Crimea, and received his commission as ensign in 1854.

Margaret Elizabeth, Mrs. Oliver-Massey, of Tickford Abbey, Newport Pagnell, Bucks, on the 31st ult., at the Abbey, aged seventy-eight. This lady was married, in 1823, to the late Richard Mansel Oliver, Esq., who assumed the additional surname of Massey.

Major-General Frederick English, C.B., late Colonel 53rd Regiment, on the 5th inst., at Oxford-place, Cheltenham, aged sixty-two. He served during the Indian Campaign 1857-9, including, amongst various minor engagements, the siege and capture of Lucknow.

Major James David Beresford, formerly 76th Regiment, on the 27th ult., at Woodbourne, Dunmurry, in the county of Antrim, in his sixtieth year. He was fourth son of the late Henry Barré Beresford, Esq., of Learmount Park, Londonderry, and grandson of the Right Hon. John Beresford, second son of the first Earl of Tyrone.

Francis Crawshay, Esq., of Bradbourne Hall, Riverhead, Kent, on the 6th inst., at Eccleston-square, Belgravia, aged sixty-six. He was the eldest surviving son of the late William Crawshay, Esq., of Cyfarthfa Castle, in the county of Glamorgan, and Caversham Park, Reading, the great ironmaster, by Eliza, his wife, daughter of Francis Homfray, Esq., of The Hyde; married, 1837, Laura, daughter of R. Crawshay, Esq., of Honingham, Norfolk, and leaves issue.

Mr. F. P. Cockerell, the honorary secretary for foreign correspondence to the Institute of British Architects, suddenly of apoplexy at Paris, aged forty-five. He was the pupil of his father, the late Mr. C. R. Cockerell, Professor of Architecture to the Royal Academy, and of the late Mr. P. C. Hardwicke. The deceased shared his father's predilection for classical architecture. One of his principal public works

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